HARVARD
AND ITS
SURROUNDINGS

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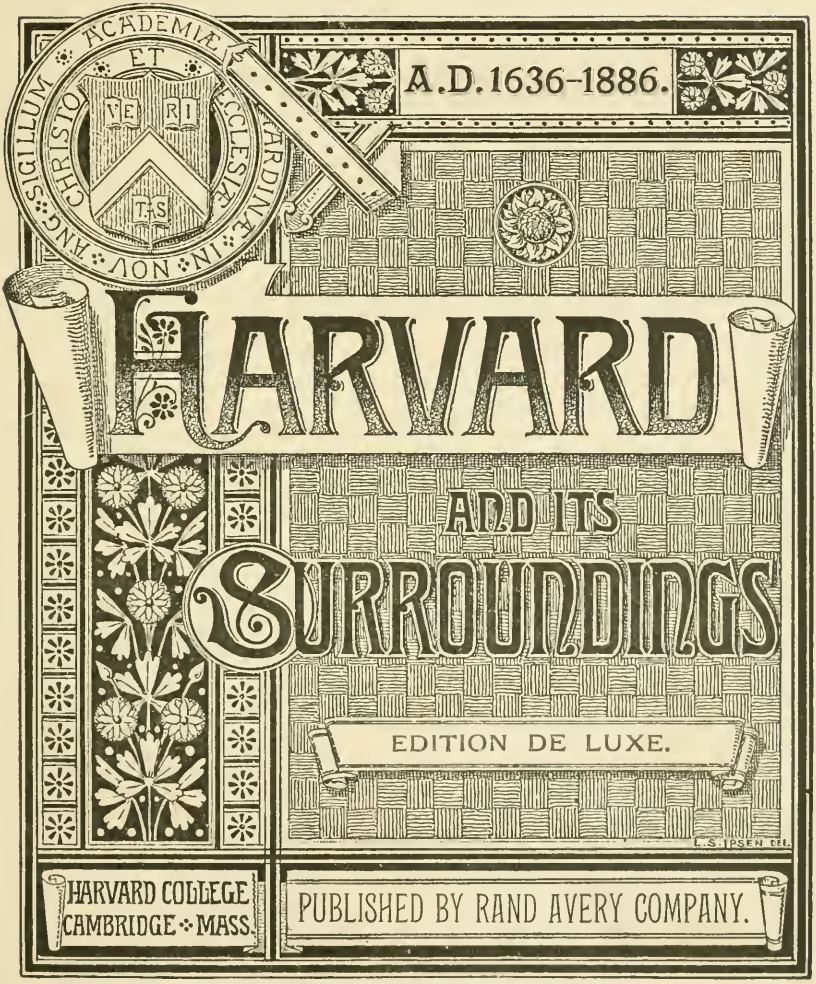

Souvenir 250th Anniversary.

Memorial Hall, Memorial Transept and Sanders Theatre (22).

HARVARD

AND

ITS SURROUNDINGS

EDITION DE LUXE

By MOSES KING

COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED WITH ALBERTYPES, AND ENGRAVINGS

BOSTON
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INTRODUCTION.

This little handbook is designed to take the place of an intelligent companion to the visitor in his walk through Harvard and its historical vicinity, giving brief yet sufficiently definite descriptions of every place visited, with passing allusions to its leading historical and biographical associations, and devoting the larger proportion of space to the specially noteworthy objects.

Our visitor is assumed to have arrived at Harvard College, which can be reached in half an hour from Boston, either by carriage or by the Cambridge horse cars that start from Bowdoin Square.

The route proposed may be easily traced on the accompanying key plan — on next page — by following the numerical order; nevertheless, as corresponding numbers are attached to the description of each place in the book, an independent course may be taken if one so desires.

Whatever is most worth seeing is accessible to visitors without fees or restrictions, and no objection is offered to a quiet walk through any of the grounds or buildings, except the Observatory.

An asterisk (*) is placed in the Index opposite to the most noteworthy places. A dagger (†) in the text signifies that the place is described in the "Walk through Cambridge," page 67.

Numbers in full-faced type, *e. g.*, (**25**), that occur throughout the book, refer, first, to the description of the place; second, to its number on the key plan; and third, to the illustration pertaining to it, if there is any.

No attempt is made to produce anything new; our object is merely to reproduce in a convenient and simple form that which is already known. Wherever we have found anything adapted to our purpose we have made use of it. We are specially indebted to the "Harvard Book," to Drake's "Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex," and to Rev. William Newell, D. D., John Langdon Sibley, and Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D. Want of space permits only a general acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the various other sources from which information has been derived.

KEY PLAN

OF THE VICINITY OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

To accompany

"Harvard and its Surroundings."

See Introduction on page 3.

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THE number in the first column indicates: 1st, the position of each place on the key plan (page 4); 2d, the consecutive number prefixed to the various places described in this book; 3d, the corresponding illustration. The number in the second column gives the page on which the description may be found.

The (*) asterisk points out to the visitor whose time is limited the specially noteworthy places.

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SIGILL: COLL: HARVARD: CANTAB: NOV: ANGL: 1650
VE RI TAS
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Wadsworth, or Old Presidents' House (5),— Dormitory.

A GLANCE AT ITS HISTORY.

Harvard's Monument.[1]

HARVARD COLLEGE was founded in 1636. At that time the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay voted to give £400 for the endowment of a college, and in the following year it was ordered that the college should be established at "Newetowne," — the governor, deputy-governor, and ten others being appointed to take charge of the enterprise. It is by no means certain that the appropriation by the government was ever paid; but it undoubtedly gave both stimulus and direction to private munificence, which seems to have been called forth in gifts insignificant by our standard, yet large as measured by the poverty of the infant settlement. A school was opened under the superintendence of Nathaniel Eaton. It does not appear that he had any assistant, nor is there any evidence extant of his scholarly capacity or attainments. The students boarded in his family, and seem to have suffered equally from his parsimony and his tyranny.

[1] The monument that bears the name "Harvard," erected in Charlestown, is explained by the inscription on the eastern side, which reads as follows: "On the 26th day of September, A. D. 1828, this stone was erected by the Graduates of the University in Cambridge, in honor of its Founder, who died at Charlestown, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1638." On the western side is a long Latin inscription.

In 1638 Rev. John Harvard, a graduate of Cambridge, England, died in Charlestown, leaving to the college just coming into being his entire library and one half of his estate. This sum, probably not far from £700, exceeded the aggregate of all other donations, and in grateful remembrance of its chief benefactor the college was called by his name, while its site was renamed after the seat of learning at which he and not a few of his fellow-immigrants had been educated. Shortly after Harvard's death Eaton was dismissed, and the building that had been commenced under his direction was completed under the supervision of a member of the board of control.

In 1640 Rev. Henry Dunster was made president of the college, which from that time onward may be regarded as a literary institution, organized and conducted with the purpose of meeting the reasonable demands of the age and the community.

The early presidents of the college were men of superior learning for their time; the range of studies was limited, the number of students small (for the first fifty years seldom exceeding twenty), and, though there may have been occasional assistant teachers, there was no permanent professor or tutor till the close of the century. The prescribed course of study comprehended some of the best known Latin and Greek authors, more Hebrew than is now learned at our divinity schools, logic and philosophy as then taught in the English universities, the mere elements of mathematics, and, above all, the holy Scriptures and Christian theology as understood by the New England churches.

The first tutor was the venerable Henry Flynt, appointed in 1699, who remained in office and resident within college walls for fifty-five years. The first professor was the elder Edward Wigglesworth, who, in 1721, was appointed professor of divinity on a foundation endowed by Thomas Hollis, with the then ample income of £40 a year.

During the greater portion of the last century the college was identified with the liberal party in church and state, and could not but bear a prominent part in the movements preceding and accompanying the revolution in which the country declared and achieved its independence. In 1775 the library and classes were removed to Concord, the college halls given up to the use of the provincial army, and the president's house offered, and for a short time occupied, as head-quarters for the commander-in-chief; while the president himself — an ardent patriot — served as chaplain to the troops on numerous occasions, and notably on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British the college resumed its sessions in Cambridge, and maintained for the ensuing thirty years or more a high but hardly growing reputation as a seat of learning. Its era of active and incessant progress may be said to have begun with the presidency of Dr. Kirkland, in 1810. Since that period there has been among its professors a spirit of literary and scientific energy and enterprise, among its students a just and high ambition, and in the public a generosity corresponding to the ever-growing and always urgent needs of an institution that aims to keep abreast with the ripest thought and learning of its time.

Of the large endowments which now sustain numerous professorships and supply the means of support for more than one hundred students, and also of the funds invested in the buildings, library, observatory, botanic garden, and collections in various departments of science and art, almost the entire amount has accrued from private liberality. The gifts of the colonial and provincial governments were scanty and for specific and temporary uses, if we except the erection of several college buildings. The principal gift of the State of Massachusetts was a grant of $10,000 a year for ten years, voted in 1814. Of this sum $25,000 passed into the hands of poor students, $21,400 were applied to the erection of a medical college in Boston, and the residue was expended in building University Hall, which thus remains the chief enduring monument of State generosity.

The following list gives the names and terms of the presidents of the college from its foundation: —

Henry Dunster, 1640–1654.
Charles Chauncy, 1654–1671.
Leonard Hoar, 1672–1674.
Urian Oakes, 1675–1681.
John Rogers, 1682–1684.
Increase Mather, 1685–1701.
Samuel Willard, 1701–1707.
John Leverett, 1707–1724.
Benjamin Wadsworth, 1725–1736.
Edward Holyoke, 1737–1769.
Samuel Locke, 1770–1773.
Samuel Langdon, 1774–1780.
Joseph Willard, 1781–1804.
Samuel Webber, 1806–1810.
John Thornton Kirkland, 1810–1828.
Josiah Quincy, 1829–1845.
Edward Everett, 1846–1849.
Jared Sparks, 1849–1853.
James Walker, 1853–1860.
Cornelius Conway Felton, 1860–1862.
Thomas Hill, 1862–1868.

In 1869 Charles William Eliot was elected president, and has filled the executive chair since that time.

The government of the university may be briefly described as follows: The legal title of the corporation is the "President and Fellows of Harvard College." The Corporation [consisting of the President, Fellows (five in number), and Treasurer], and the Board of Overseers (thirty-two in number), are the governing powers of the university, which comprehends the following departments: Harvard College, the Divinity School, the Law School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Bussey Institution (a school of agriculture), the College Library, and the Astronomical Observatory. The Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology is a constituent part of the university; but its relations to it are affected by peculiar provisions.

The *president* is purely an administrative officer and presides over the corporation, board of overseers, and faculties of the various departments; the *treasurer* has the custody of the property of the university; the *academic council*, consisting of the president, professors, and assistant professors of the university, recommend the candidates for the degrees of master of arts, doctor of science, and doctor of philosophy; the *faculty* of each department has the immediate charge of it; a *dean* is appointed for each faculty, of which he is in fact vice-president; the *registrar* is the medium between the student and the college faculty, and keeps the records of that faculty and of the admission, attendance, and conduct of the students, superintends examinations, prepares all scales of scholarship, and is chairman of the parietal committee; the *parietal committee*, formed of the proctors and officers of instruction who reside within the college buildings, takes cognizance of offenses by students against good order and decorum; the *bursar* is the treasurer's agent at Cambridge, and receives the bonds and collects the amounts due from students; the *curators* of the museums, the *director* of the observatory, and the *director* of the botanic garden have charge of their respective departments; the *secretary* of the board of overseers keeps its records, etc., and the *secretaries* of the various departments are the assistants of the deans; the *proctors* are the academical police officers; the *officers of instruction and government* include the professors, assistant professors, tutors, instructors, and proctors. There are many other officers, but these are the most important.

The whole number upon whom degrees have been conferred by Harvard University down to autumn of 1886 was 15,969. There have been of the college, 10,909 graduates; of the law school, 2,128; of the medical school, 2,832; and of the divinity school, 496.

The following table shows the number of students in the university, and in its several departments, at five periods taken ten years apart: —

Year.	College.	Divinity School.	Law School.	Medical School.	Scientific School.	Other Students.	Whole University.
1846-47 . .	272	31	132	159		17	611
1856-57 . .	382	22	109	122	57	3	695
1866-67 . .	419	15	157	301	60	7	959
1876-77 . .	821	23	187	226	29	84	1,370
1886-87 . .	1,076	20	170	250	17	124	1,657

The preceding table shows that the number of students in the whole university rather more than doubled in thirty years. It is interesting to observe the increase in the number of teachers within the same period: —

	1846-47.	1876-77.	1886-87.
Professors	19	51	62
Assistant Professors	0	21	23
Lecturers	0	3	5
Tutors	4	7	3
Instructors	2	30	59
Assistants	0	12	34
Whole number of teachers . .	— 25	— 124	— 186
Librarians, Proctors, and other officers	10	24	35

The following extract and table is taken from Charles F. Thwing's article on College Instruction, in "Scribner's Monthly" for September, 1877. It will be interesting to observe the comparison of Harvard with the other colleges.

"Though a few elective or 'exchange' courses of instruction have been for years offered by most colleges, it was not till the accession of the present president of Harvard that the system of elective studies was introduced. Though introduced at Harvard in the face of much opposition, the system has, by its intellectual and moral advantages, converted opposition into stanch support. It constantly grows in popularity with both professors and students, and each year the number of elective courses is increased and their scope enlarged. At this time (1876–77) 99 elective courses are offered, providing 263 recitations a week. The liberty of choice is shown by the fact that one can, during his course, take, as regular studies for a degree, only 34 of the 263 hours of electives.

"The following table shows the number of hours of instruction a week given in the principal studies by twenty colleges. Both prescribed and elective studies are included in the estimate" (1876–77).

	Classics, Ancient Languages.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Science.	Philosophy.	History.	Fine Arts.	Total each week.
Amherst	21⅔	10½	9	17⅔	6⅔	5	1½	71⅔
Boston	25	6	16	10	12	8	1	78
Bowdoin	21½	7½	11	12½	8½	6	0	66
California	26	6	13	14	9	0	0	68
Cornell	32	12	10	10	10	10	0	84
Dartmouth	20	10	4	12	10	2	0	58
Hamilton	22	11	2⅔	10	10	4⅔	0	60½
Harvard	64	29	64	68	20	28	18	291
Michigan	28	12	15	32	9	8	0	104
Middlebury	18	10	4	13	11	4	0	60
New York	24	12	2	18	8	6	0	70
Northwestern	22	7	15	13½	7	4⅔	0	69
Oberlin	24	12	10	13½	12	1	1	73½
Princeton	30	9	7	15	10	2	0	73
Trinity	23	6½	9	12½	9	4	0	64
Vassar	27½	8½	21	31½	10	2	17½	118
Vermont	21	12	12	15	9	6	5⅔	75⅔
Virginia	15	19	13	22	4	4	0	77
Wesleyan	26	10	11	27	20	5	0	99
Yale	38	17	19	25	14	6	0	119

The preceding table shows that in 1876–77 the number of hours of instruction each week at Harvard greatly exceeded that of any other two colleges combined. The average number of hours each week at the colleges mentioned above was 78⅓: at Harvard it was 291. In 1886 Harvard has a much greater lead.

The sources of supply of students to Harvard College are not quite the same from year to year; yet the proportions of the numbers of persons who come from public schools, endowed schools, private schools, private tutors, and colleges respectively change but slowly. The number of schools and colleges from which young men actually entered Harvard College in 1880 was sixty-one. Of these, the following, arranged alphabetically, are in the first rank as regards the number of scholars prepared for college: —

Adams Academy, Quincy.[1]
Boston Latin School, Boston.
Brookline High School, Brookline.
Cambridge High School, Cambridge.

[1] The places named are in Massachusetts unless otherwise stated.

Chauncy Hall School, Boston.
Concord High School.
Friends' Academy, New Bedford.
Hopkinson, J. P., private school, Boston.
Kendall, J., private school, Cambridge.
Newton High School, Newton.
Noble, G. W. C., private school, Boston.
Phillips Academy, Andover.
Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.
Roxbury Latin School, Roxbury.
St. Mark's School, Southborough.
St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Salem High School, Salem.
San Francisco Boys' High School, San Francisco, Cal.
Somerville High School, Somerville.
Williston Seminary, Easthampton.
Worcester High School, Worcester.

It is generally understood that good scholars of high character but slender means are seldom or never obliged to leave the university for want of money.

To aid worthy students, 124 scholarships have been established, varying in their annual income from $40 to $350.

Deserving students can also obtain pecuniary aid from various funds, such as beneficiary money, loan fund, fellowships, monitorships, and prizes. Generous persons are constantly adding to these funds, which seem to keep pace with the general advance of the university. This is evident from the following table, which exhibits the amounts paid to students during the years 1866–67, 1876–77, and 1884–85. It will be seen that the amount has considerably more than doubled during President Eliot's administration.

	1866-67.	1876-77.	1884-85.
College Scholarships	$10,019.00	$25,963.86	$26,245.00
" Beneficiary Money	2,368.74	907.25	1,832.00
" Loan Fund	880.00	2,720.00	2,005.00
Divinity School Scholarships	. . .	1,820.00	1,488.34
" " from charity of Edward Hopkins	2,400.00	2,310.00	2,070.18
" " Beneficiary Money	885.00	339.84	570.59
" " from the Williams Fund[1]	1,500.00	1,450.00	1,050.00
" " Services of Students	. . .	. . .	735.86
Law School Scholarships	150.00	450.00	600.00
Medical School Scholarships	. . .	800.00	1,220.00
" " Beneficiary Money	. . .	. . .	150.00
Lawrence Scientific School Scholarships	. . .	600.00	750.00
Fellowships	. . .	4,223.47	7,400.00
Prizes	. . .	. . .	980.38
	$18,302.74	$41,584.42	$47,115.35

[1] The Williams Fund can provide twenty scholarships of $150 each. Part of it is uncalled for

It is not an unknown thing for a penniless freshman to carry off the highest honors at the end of his course, after sustaining himself by the pecuniary rewards offered to high scholarship and his earnings in other ways.

The cost of education at Harvard University has been repeatedly discussed in the public prints within the past few years, and is in many families a matter of serious concern. Much of the common talk upon the subject is founded upon loose estimates, or upon mere guesses or boasts. Trustworthy data for accurate statements have recently been gathered from careful inquiries of parents, guardians, and reliable students. The smallest annual expenditure reported (including every item of cost) was $471. A few students kept their expenditure within $500; and this can be done without injury to health, and without suffering of any sort. The great majority of students — whose parents are neither rich nor poor — spent from $650 to $850 a year; this is a liberal allowance. The upper limit of expenditure is of course indeterminable.

The necessary items of annual expenditure upon four different scales, with all desirable minuteness of specification, can be seen in the following table. The expenses of the long vacation are not included.

	Least.	Economical.	Moderate.	Ample.
Tuition	$150	$150	$150	$150
Books	20	25	30	35
Stationery	8	10	15	26
Clothing	70	120	150	300
Room	30	30	100	175
Furniture (annual average)	10	15	25	50
Board	140*	175†	175†	304‡
Fuel and light	11	15	30	45
Washing	15	20	40	50
Car fares	15	15	30	50
Societies and subscription to sports (annual average)	–	–	35	50
Servant	–	–	–	30
Sundries	30	40	50	100
Total	$499	$615	$830	$1,365

* Families. † Memorial Hall. ‡ Private club.

Harvard Hall (2).— The Old Physical Laboratory.

Massachusetts Hall (1).
The First Dormitory; now Examination Rooms.

A WALK THROUGH HARVARD.

To take a walk through the grounds of Harvard University, there is, probably, no better place to enter than at the main gate on the west side of the college "yard," as the grounds, lying between Broadway and Cambridge street on the north, Quincy street on the east, Harvard street on the south, and Harvard Square and Peabody Street on the west, are familiarly called. The path from this gate leads into the *Quadrangle*. On the right of this path, as you enter from the gate, stands —

1. **Massachusetts Hall**, the oldest of the college buildings, bearing the name of the province that founded the college and built this hall. In 1718, while Mr. Leverett was president, the General Court ordered a three-story brick building, 100 by 50 feet, to be erected at the expense of the province as a dormitory for students. For 150 years this building was occupied for that purpose. After the battle of Lexington the students were compelled to vacate the premises in order that the American soldiers might be accommodated, but in 1776 the soldiers were withdrawn and the students again took possession of it.

During Dr. Kirkland's administration the building was thoroughly repaired and renovated, and a portion of the lower floor assigned to society and recitation uses. Here the Institute met in debate, and the Natural History Society held its meetings and kept its collections. In 1870 Massachusetts Hall underwent an alteration in its interior arrangements: the two upper floors were changed into one large room, which is now used for examinations, while the two lower floors were converted into a single story, which for several years was used for examinations and recitations and as the Harvard reading room. In this building the classes meet, as they have done for several years, to choose their officers and transact other class business. On the west end, near the roof, is a wooden "patch:" many wonder what it is, not knowing that it is the shield that for many years held the dial of a clock long since "run out."

On the left of the road, parallel and opposite to Massachusetts Hall, is —

Hollis (16). Stoughton (14). Holworthy (13) Thayer (11).

THE QUADRANGLE OF HARVARD COLLEGE

2. Harvard Hall, 1765, which is the second structure of that name. The original building was the first erected for the college. Donations from friends supplied the means for erecting the first building, which, together with 5,000 books and the cabinet of apparatus, was destroyed by fire in 1764. As the General Court was holding its sessions in this hall at that time, the province provided for the erection of the building now standing, which was planned by Governor Bernard, who, it is said, could repeat the whole of Shakspere. Built of brick, two stories high, the hall rests upon a foundation of Braintree stone, above which is a layer of dressed red sandstone, with a belt of the same material between the stories. During the Revolution the American army was stationed here, and, among the items for damages sustained, a bill was rendered for 1,000 pounds of lead, cut from the roofs and carried away, probably to be molded into bullets. In 1789 Washington was received here.

The buttery, an obsolete institution, was in Harvard Hall. "As the commons rendered the college independent of private boarding-houses, so the buttery removed all just occasion for resorting to the different marts of luxury, intemperance, and ruin. This was a kind of supplement to the commons, and offered for sale to the students, at a moderate advance on the cost, wines, liquors, groceries, stationery, and, in general, such articles as it was proper and necessary for them to have occasionally, and which for the most part were not included in the commons' fare."

At various times this building has contained the chapel, library, commons, philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet, and around its walls hung the portraits belonging to the college. From 1842 to 1871 Commencement dinner was served here. The building had a clock which kept time for the students, but that was removed when the faculty arranged to have control of the clock on the church opposite. The bell in the belfry has been used for many years to notify students of their multifarious engagements. The first bell was brought from an Italian convent. At present the building is made use of principally for recitations, readings, and lectures, and contains a large amount of valuable philosophical apparatus.

On the right, next beyond Massachusetts Hall (**1**), the building which forms part of the western boundary of the quadrangle is —

3. Matthews Hall, the gift of Nathan Matthews of Boston. This hall, erected in 1872 in the Gothic style of architecture, at a cost of nearly $120,000, is one of the most ornamental and conveniently arranged of the college

dormitories. A solid brick wall divides it into two separate parts, each of which has entrances on both east and west fronts. There are sixty suites of rooms, nearly all double, including study, two bedrooms, and closets; these suites are naturally ranked among the most desirable.

The site of Matthews Hall is that of a brick building erected in 1666 for the accommodation of Indian students by the "Society for Propagating the Gospel:" subsequently the old building was turned over to the college printing press, and there it is probable that the second edition of the Indian Bible was printed.

To the southwest of the quadrangle, between Matthews Hall (3) and the street corner, stands —

4. **Dane Hall**, now known as the Old Law School, a two-story brick building, which was erected in 1832, and enlarged in 1845. Here used to be the law library, with its 19,000 volumes, and the lecture-room, with its paintings, and busts of men distinguished for legal ability. All these were removed in 1883 to the New Law School (see 19). Part of Dane Hall is now occupied by the Harvard Coöperative Society, — a student's organization to secure low prices for their personal and college supplies.

The first Dane Hall, which was substantially the front part of the present building, was built at a cost of $7,000, advanced to the college by Nathan Dane (class of 1778) of Beverly, who distinguished himself as a jurist and statesman. While in Congress he framed the celebrated "Ordinance of 1787," by which slavery was excluded from all territory northwest of the Ohio River.

Previously to 1832 the law school (which was not established until 1817, although a legacy had been left for this purpose by Isaac Royall in 1779) was in a small building opposite the present one, on the site of College House (39). The law school of Harvard was the first established in this country in connection with a collegiate course of instruction. In 1871 the whole building was moved about seventy feet southward to make room for Matthews Hall (3), and now "the south foundation wall of Dane is the same as the north wall of the old meeting-house, so that Law and Divinity rest here on a common base."

On the street line the first building to the left is the —

5. **Old President's House**, often called the Wadsworth House, as its first occupant was President Wadsworth, in 1726. It is an old-fashioned wooden structure, situated on the north side of Harvard Street.

Dane Hall (4),— The Old Law School.

Matthews Hall (3),— Dormitory.

Down to the year 1849 it was the residence of the successive presidents of the college, being, next to Massachusetts Hall (**1**), the oldest of the college buildings; it is said to have received within its walls more noted persons than any other house in Cambridge. Many historical incidents are connected with it. Both Washington and Lee were quartered here for a short time in 1775. At present the main building is occupied by college officers and students.

The brick annex was formerly across the path and connected with the house by a portico. Then the second floor was the president's study, and the first floor was occupied by the president's freshman, an office long since abolished. This freshman was paid $40 a year and furnished with a room for his services as errand boy to the president.

Of the brick annex, the first floor contains the bursar's office, and the second floor the rooms of several students.

In the bursar's office is an antiquated clock that formerly stood in Massachusetts Hall, and regulated the time of the regent's freshman.

Across the south end of the quadrangle is —

6. Grays Hall, a five-story brick building with Mansard roof and granite trimmings. It was erected by the corporation, and its name commemorates the munificence of three liberal benefactors of the college, namely, Francis Calley Gray (class of 1809), who gave the "Gray collection of engravings," now justly celebrated; John Chipman Gray (class of 1811), who for a series of years furnished funds for valuable prizes in the mathematical department; and William Gray (class of 1829), who, in addition to other gifts, gave $5 000, a year during five years, for the purchase of books. The building is divided by two brick walls into three sections, and contains fifty-two suites of single rooms, all being provided with ventilating flues and open fireplaces. On the front are three stone tablets, one of which represents the seal of the college, another the date of the founding of the college (1636), and the third the date of the completion of the building (1863). On the first floor are the rooms of the Harvard Art Club and St. Paul's Society.

A little outside of the quadrangle, to the southeast of Grays, stands —

7. Boylston Hall, the chemical laboratory, which was erected in 1857 at a cost of $50,000, being then only two stories high. In 1871 a Mansard roof was added at an additional cost of $20,000. Of the first sum, $23,000 were derived from an accumulative fund given at different times for that purpose

by Ward Nicholas Boylston of Boston. The hall is built of Rockport granite, and, by way of security against fire, all the partition walls are made of brick. On the first floor there is a lecture room, chemical recitation room, and laboratories for quantitative analysis and organic chemistry ; on the second floor a cabinet of chemical apparatus, a chemical lecture room, and the museum of mineralogy ; and on the third floor a laboratory for qualitative analysis, preparation rooms, a botanical laboratory, and a part of the mineralogical cabinet. In the Mansard roof there is a room for organic analysis and a photographic laboratory. All the laboratories and cabinets are replete with the necessary apparatus for the study of both chemistry and mineralogy. The collection of minerals, of which a considerable portion was purchased at Vienna and presented to the college by Theodore Lyman (class of 1810), occupies a large portion of the second and third stories, and is one of the handsomest of the University's museums. The cabinet of Von Liebner, of Innsbruck, Tyrol, is also incorporated with this collection. A lithological collection will soon be displayed. A tablet on the south side of Boylston Hall gives the names of John Leverett, the two Professors Wigglesworth, and others, who lived in the homestead that formerly stood on this site.

To the northeast of Boylston Hall (**7**), in the college yard, but outside of the quadrangle, is —

8. Gore Hall, the college library, a structure of Quincy granite, erected in 1841, out of proceeds amounting to $70,000 from a residuary legacy made by Christopher Gore (class of 1776), one of the greatest benefactors of the college. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture of the fourteenth century, and was originally constructed in the form of a Latin cross; the length of the main body being 140 feet, and that of the transepts 81½ feet. It fronts both north and south, with an octagonal tower, originally 83 feet high, at each corner of the main body of the building. The entrance is on the south side of the eastern extension. The gilt cross above this entrance is a trophy of the siege of Louisbourg in 1745, when it was brought away by the Massachusetts troops. At the time of the removal of the library to Gore Hall it consisted of but 41,000 volumes, and then a building of its dimensions was thought to be large enough to hold all the books that would accumulate during the present century; but subsequent experience has shown the necessity of more room, to provide which an extension of the east transept was begun in 1876 and completed in 1877, at a cost of $90,000. This new compartment, designed expressly as a repository for books, differs materially in construction from the original

Gore Hall (8),— The University Library.

Boylston Hall (7).— Chemical Laboratory.

hall, and, with the exception of the shelves, is entirely of stone, brick and iron. The roof consists of concrete tiles, two feet square and three inches thick, placed upon iron rafters and covered with slates.

The new building is considered fire-proof, and heavy brick walls with iron-covered doors separate the new and old halls. The interior is divided into six floors, which, together with the staircases, are made of perforated cast iron. Each floor is subdivided into fourteen sections, with adjustable shelves, the topmost of which can be reached from the floor. On the south side of the second floor is the librarian's office, and adjoining are several rooms used by the assistants. Two book elevators are at diagonally opposite corners. In a part of the delivery room is a gallery in which periodicals are kept ; over this is a hall devoted to books relating to art, and which also contains a collection of rare and curious manuscripts and autographs in glass cases. Under the delivery room is the boiler, inclosed in a vault, that furnishes the steam heat for the building. The old hall is to be remodelled, and when all the changes are effected, the building will have a capacity of over 500,000 volumes.

As soon as the books are moved into this new compartment, the old system of marking and delivering will be discontinued, and each volume will be marked with five numbers, describing (1) the face, (2) the floor, (3) the section, (4) the shelf, and (5) the number of the book on the shelf.

The privilege of consulting the books of the library is granted to every one, whether connected with the college or not. This feature has made the library the resort of students from various parts of the country, and the receptacle of many valuable collections of books and antiquities. Though called the College Library, it is in effect the library of the university. The president, in a recent report, points out what an important position the library is expected in the future to take in that group of organizations which now constitutes the university. While the library may supply to every department a source from which instruction may be drawn, it must of itself, in any comprehensive system of training, become the centre of strong influences. The advanced students in science and arts, who now pursue their studies with little concert of action, will in all probability ultimately be brought together under the charge of a separate faculty; of the instruction given by such a faculty the library must be the principal centre.

As a means to this end, it is intended to make the catalogue work of the library, manuscript and printed, actively instructive, so that it may allure

students to investigation. The bulletin published quarterly now contains condensed treatises concerning the sources of information on the topics alluded to, and critical notices of books; the special aid of the professors in the several departments is enlisted in this work. The instructors are expected to make it the vehicle of whatever advice on books they would impart, whenever the permanence of print might be an advantage. It is intended also that the bulletin shall be the means of gradually getting into print special bibliographies of those departments of the library which are peculiarly strong and interesting, as, for instance, that of ballad literature, of which the collection in the library is supposed to be the best and most extensive in existence.

In 1841, when John Langdon Sibley (class of 1825) entered upon his thirty-six consecutive years of service, the annual income of the library was about $250; now it is about $25,000. $50,000 a year is spent for books and expenses.[1]

In 1886 the libraries contain about 325,000 volumes and 275,000 pamphlets. It is the third largest collection of books in America; the Boston Public Library with its eight branches standing first, and the Library of Congress second. The present collection is but little over one hundred years old, a fire having destroyed the earlier library in 1764. Its growth was slow, and unassisted by funds to any noteworthy extent, until about twenty years ago, when the Hon. William Gray (class of 1829) began an annual gift of $5,000, and continued it for five years. This was spent as it accrued, but the funded resources are now twenty-one in number, besides two not yet available. The most considerable is a bequest of Charles Minot, now amounting to $60,000; the next that of Mrs. James W. Sever, $40,000; then that of the late Hon. Charles Sumner, $34,000, and the next was left by the late President Walker, $15,000. Several considerable private libraries have also been received, — like that of Henry Ware Wales, rich in Italian classics and Orientalia; of Clarke Gayton Pickman; of Charles Sumner, rich in books of curious history and associations, and of President Walker. The hall is open on every week day, except legal holidays, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., but closes at 2 P.M. during a recess or vacation.

Opposite, and parallel to the west side of Gore Hall (**8**), is —

9. Weld Hall, one of the most attractive dormitories, which was built, in 1872, by William F. Weld, in memory of his brother, Stephen Minot Weld (class of 1824). The building is of brick, with belts of light sandstone, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, five stories high, and contains fifty-four suites of elegant rooms. The front is on the west side, facing Matthews

[1] Including all departments of the university except the museums.

Weld Hall (9),—Dormitory.

Grays Hall (6),— Dormitory.

Hall (3), and the main entrance is under two wide archways that open on a large porch paved with marble tiles.

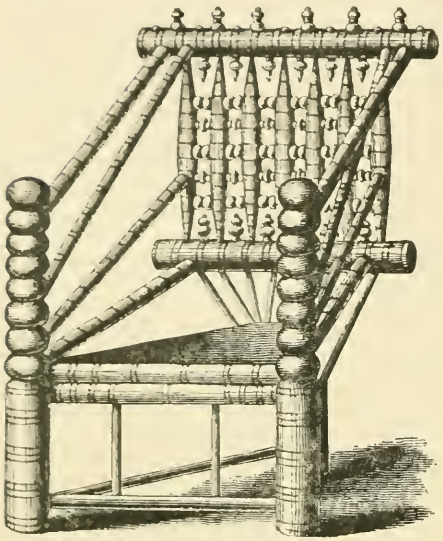
Passing around the northern end of Weld (9), into the quadrangle path, we have on the right —

10. University Hall, the first stone building that was erected in the college yard. It occupies the central position of the east side of the quadrangle, and was built in 1815 by the corporation, at a cost of $65,000, of which sum about $53,000 were derived from a grant by the State.

This is, and has been, since its completion, the centre of the college. At first it contained the chapel, commons, and recitation rooms. In the central portion of the building, in the present second and third stories, was the chapel, where the exhibitions were held. Until 1841 Commencement dinners were served here. Distinguished visitors were formally entertained in this building, and on the steps of the southern entrance many noted visitors have been received; among whom were Presidents Monroe (1817) and Jackson (1833), Major-general Worth, with the West Point Cadets (1821), and Lafayette (1824). Annually the state governor, escorted by a troop of horse, preceded by trumpeters, and accompanied by his staff, was welcomed here.

Both interior and exterior have been greatly modified since its erection. A long portico that adorned the front was removed; the chapel was altered (1833), disused for public worship (1858), and finally divided into two floors (1867), which were subdivided into recitation and lecture rooms; the commons discontinued (1842), and the lower floor changed (1849) into recitation rooms. President Sparks first made use of the building for the office of the president, occupying a part of the south end of the second floor, and, since that time, the office of the successive presidents has remained here. The office of the present executive is the southeast room, that of the dean the southwest room, while adjoining and communicating with them are the offices of the secretary and registrar. On this floor the faculty of the college proper assemble weekly to attend to all business relating to discipline and instruction in the college. The academic council and the parietal committee also meet here. In the upper story is an examination room, while the other parts of the building are used for recitations. In the hall-ways and in front of University Hall are placed the bulletin boards, which, in accordance with the regulations, must be closely scanned by the students. Part of the basement is used as an office for the superintendent of buildings, and part for the rooms of the college printer.

Among the relics in the president's office is the antique chair shown on this page, which from "time beyond the memory of man" has been used by the president on Commencement Day when conferring degrees; two oil paintings of the college yard and buildings in 1821; an old-fashioned clock, given by Samuel Willard, who had charge of the college clocks for fifty years; a sideboard, cut with the initials "J. E., 1681," that once belonged to the Apostle John Eliot; and an antiquated desk, the history of which extends so far back that it has been lost to the present generation. It was in late years used by Governor Washburn.



Old President's Chair.[1]

Directly east of University Hall (10), midway between it and Quincy Street, is —

[1] The round knobs on the chair were turned by President Holyoke and attached to it by his own hands. The picture of Holyoke in Memorial Hall represents him sitting in this old chair.

College Words and Customs tells the following: "Before the erection of Gore Hall (8), the books of the college were kept in Harvard Hall. In the same building, also, was the philosophy chamber, where the chair usually stood for the inspection of the curious. Over this domain, from the year 1793 to 1800, presided Samuel Shapleigh, the librarian. He was a dapper little bachelor, very active and remarkably attentive to the ladies who visited the library, especially the younger portion of them. When ushered into the room where stood the old chair, he would watch them with eager eyes; and as soon as one, prompted by a desire of being able to say, 'I have sat in the president's chair,' took this seat, rubbing his hands together, he would exclaim, in great glee, 'A forfeit! a forfeit!' and demand from the fair occupant a kiss, a fee which, whether refused or not, he seldom failed to obtain."

Speaking of Commencement Day exercises, William Biglow, in 1811, says: —

"Now young gallants allure their favorite fair
To take a seat in presidential chair;
Then seize the long-accustomed fee, the bliss
Of the half-ravished, half free-granted kiss."

Sever Hall (10 a),— Lectures, Recitations and Examinations.

University Hall (10),— Administration and Lecture Rooms.

10a. Sever Hall, named in honor of Mrs. J. W. Sever, from whom the College received a legacy of $100,000 for this purpose. The building is 177 feet by 75, and 50 feet from the ground to the upper cornice, the roof being 30 feet higher. Each side is relieved by two round bays extending to the roof, and a bay above the entrance. The entrances are on the east and west. That on the west, or front side, is surmounted by a pediment of moulded brick, enclosing a handsomely carved tympanum containing a panel inscribed "Sever Hall." The eastern differs but slightly from the western entrance.

The windows are surmounted by flat arches, and set in moulded brick mullions. Those on the south end of the building are arranged in triplets, — the middle one being double the length of the other two, and extending to the floor. This extension is to furnish ready exit in case of fire. The north end has but one triplet window, which is immediately surmounted by a large panel of carved brick-work containing the College arms.

The roof of the building is broken by quadruple dormer windows, both being covered with akron tiles. The mullions on the roof-face, as well as the hips and ridges, are covered with terra-cotta. The cresting is of an elaborate design, and forms a fine capping piece to the whole structure.

On the first floor, a broad hall with tiled floor extends through from the east entrance, bisected by a corridor running the entire length of the building. This floor contains six spacious recitation rooms and six retiring rooms for the professors, supplied with open fire-places and suitable toilet appliances. At the north end of the corridor is a large lecture hall, with semicircular rows of seats, accommodating between three and four hundred students. At the easterly end of the main hall a staircase, twelve feet wide, leads to the second floor, containing nine recitation and retiring rooms similar to those below. A broad corridor likewise runs the entire length of the building, at the southern extremity of which an iron staircase leads to the attic. The third floor resembles the first, except the northern section, which contains two large art-galleries, one on each side of the corridor, and a lecture room seating about three hundred. The attic consists of a large hall, 70 feet in length by 52 in width, devoted to examinations. All the rooms are finished with a sheathing of ash four feet high, and beaded with moulded cap and base, producing a very fine effect. The basement contains coal-bins, toilet-rooms, and heating and ventilating apparatus. The architect is H. H. Richardson.

On the north of University Hall (**10**), and nearly on a line with it, is —

11. Thayer Hall, erected, in 1870, by Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, at a cost of $100,000, in memory of his father, Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. D. (class of 1789), and of his brother, John Eliot Thayer. This hall, built of brick, four and five stories high, is the longest of any in the yard, and is divided into three distinct parts by two solid walls. The central division, which rises one story above the other two, is entered from the side facing the quadrangle, and the other portions are entered at the ends of the building. There are sixty-eight suites of rooms, with accommodations for 116 students.

Directly behind Thayer Hall (**11**), in the college yard, is —

12. Appleton Chapel, named in honor of Samuel Appleton, from whose estate the college received $50,000 for the erection of a chapel. It is built of a light sandstone brought from Nova Scotia, and was dedicated October 17, 1858. During President Eliot's administration the building has been considerably improved and a gallery put in, the expenses of which were defrayed by the heirs of Nathan Appleton of Boston. The windows are of richly stained glass, and bear the motto "Christo et Ecclesiæ" above, and "Veritas" below. The whole interior is beautiful and pleasing. By means of a signal wire the officiating minister is informed from the chapel door when the services should begin. At fifteen minutes before nine o'clock each week-day morning many students of the college proper assemble here for devotional exercises. On Sunday there is an evening church service, conducted by the five preachers to the university, appointed in 1886 by the Corporation. Here, also, wedding and funeral ceremonies are solemnized. Among the obsequies performed here have been those of General C. R. Lowell (class of 1854), President C. C. Felton (class of 1827), Professor Louis Agassiz, Professor Jeffries Wyman (class of 1833), Governor Emory Washburn, John G. Palfrey, and Henry W. Longfellow.

The building which forms the north end of the quadrangle is —

13. Holworthy Hall, and bears the name of Sir Matthew Holworthy, a merchant of Hackney, in Middlesex, England, who left to the college, at his death in 1678, the sum of £1,000, the largest bequest that had been made to the college. In 1812 Holworthy Hall was built from the money received from this bequest and a lottery. It is a plain four-story brick structure, and would retain its original appearance had not the upper story been raised a little. There are three distinct parts, separated by brick walls, and containing twenty-

Holworthy Hall (13),— Dormitory.

Thayer Hall (11),— Dormitory.

four suites of double rooms, each suite extending from the front to the rear of the building. It was the latest built of the four oldest dormitories in the yard, and for fifty years was chiefly reserved for members of the senior class. The rooms will always be very desirable, for in addition to the good reputation the building has always maintained, they have a southern exposure and a charming prospect over the quadrangle. The Prince of Wales and Duke Alexis were shown rooms of this building as specimens of students' quarters. On the steps of the centre hallway the Navy Club used to form its processions and hold its levees. The slate first used on the roof of this hall was about an inch thick, and was, probably, the first quarried in this country; the War of 1812 preventing the importation of the slate that was needed.

The next building, which forms at a right angle with Holworthy Hall (**13**), the northwestern corner of the quadrangle, is —

14. Stoughton Hall. The first hall of this name, erected by William Stoughton (class of 1650), in 1700, at a cost of £1,000 Massachusetts currency, was a small brick building containing sixteen rooms, and stood at a right angle with Harvard Hall (**2**) at its southeastern extremity. In 1775 the Provincial Congress took possession of the building, and then 240 revolutionary soldiers were quartered there, while the "New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette" was printed in one of the rooms. The present Stoughton Hall is a four-story brick building, in the plain but substantial style characteristic of our New England fathers, and was completed in 1805 at a cost of nearly $24,000, of which sum $18,600 was derived from a lottery, and the remainder from the general college fund. The interior has been somewhat altered, and now contains thirty-two rooms. On the closet door panels of room 25 there are four oil paintings, comprising an owl, a frog, a gull, and a turtle, the work of W. S. Haseltine (class of 1854), while a student. About 1815 there was, in room 3, the reading room of the college, and in this building the annual auctions of second-hand books were held by the students, the proceeds going to the poor scholars.

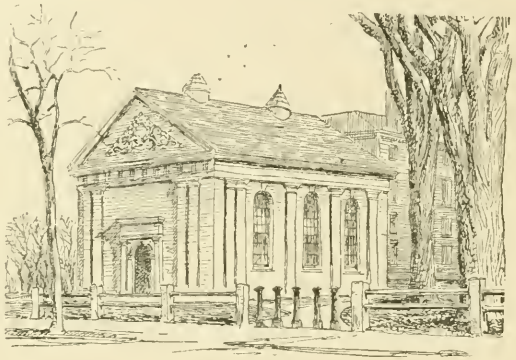
For about twenty-five years the Hasty Pudding Club had rooms in the upper story of the north division of this building.

Among the occupants of Stoughton who have since distinguished themselves might be mentioned, Alexander H. Everett, Minister to Spain (room 25); Judge Preble of Maine, Minister to the Hague (room 15); Edward Everett (room 23); Josiah Quincy (room 3); the twin brothers Peabody (room 14);

Caleb Cushing (room 26); Horatio Greenough (room 2); C. C. Felton (room 31); G. S. Hillard (room 16); Charles Sumner (room 12); G. T. Bigelow (room 27); Oliver Wendell Holmes (room 31); C. T. Brooks (room 12); E. R. Hoar (room 25); Edward E. Hale (room 22).

Southwest of the southern extremity of Stoughton Hall (**14**) is —

15. Holden Chapel, one of the oldest of the college buildings. In 1741 the wife and daughters of Samuel Holden — a member of parliament, governor of the Bank of England, and regarded as the head of the English Dissenters — bestowed upon the college £400 to supply a needed chapel. This was completed in 1744, and named after the donors.



Holden Chapel (15)

With the exception of the removal of a porch that faced the Common, and the cutting of a door in what was then the rear, the chapel preserves its original outward appearance.

After twenty-five years' occupancy for chapel purposes it was transferred to the medical department, to be used conjointly by it, the professor of chemistry, and the college carpenter. About the year 1825 a second story was inserted, and each of the two floors divided into two apartments. On the lower floor were the chemical laboratory and lecture room, and in the upper floor an anatomical museum and lecture room that was occasionally used by Dr. Warren in his lectures on anatomy. Since 1858 the partitions of each floor have been removed; and the upper floor was fitted up in 1870 for the Everett Athenæum. Afterwards, the upper floor was used by the professors of fine arts and elocution, and the lower by the professor of French, and at times for examinations. In 1880 the second floor was taken out and the building was assigned to the department of elocution.

The building south of Stoughton (**14**), and on a line with it, is —

Appleton Chapel (12).— University House of Worship.

16. Hollis Hall. This four-story brick dormitory, containing thirty-two rooms, is the model on which Stoughton Hall was built, and commemorates the name of an English family that for a period of more than eighty years bestowed generous benefactions upon the college. The first of the family that became a benefactor of the college was Thomas Hollis, a merchant of London. The building was erected in 1763, with funds, amounting to £3,000, appropriated by the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1768 it was struck by lightning, and in 1775, when the Provincial Congress took possession of the college buildings, the students were compelled to vacate their rooms in Hollis. At an early period room 8 was occupied by a genial fellow who is said to have kept his table constantly spread with eatables and drinkables, to which his friends were heartily welcome at all times. This old building has been the home of numerous college societies, and among them were the Harvard Washington Corps; the "Med. Fac." (room 13), one of the most ingeniously organized plots for fun that has been conceived of; and the "Enginæ Societas." The cause of the dissolution of the latter was the drenching of room 7, occupied by a professor, just after the engine had returned from service at a fire. In 1792 the stately elm known as "rebellion tree" was planted in the quadrangle in front of the south entrance of Hollis. This tree derives its name from the fact that in the earlier days turbulent and unruly collegians were wont to assemble around it to give vent to their indignation at some seemingly unjust regulation.

Hollis, as well as its neighbors, has had catalogued in its rooms many distinguished men, and some of these were: Edward Everett (rooms 20 and 24); W. H. Prescott (rooms 6 and 11); Ralph Waldo Emerson (rooms 5, 15, and 20); Charles Francis Adams (room 15); Charles Sumner (room 17); Wendell Phillips (rooms 18, 16, and 11); H. D. Thoreau (rooms 20, 32, 31, and 23); B. R. Curtis (room 22).

Passing out of the gate at which the college yard was entered, and turning to the north, we have the COMMON, with the flag-staff, on the left, and on the right —

17. Class Day Tree, that stretches out its mighty limbs in the area inclosed by Holden Chapel, Harvard and Hollis halls. Ever since 1760 there are records of class day exercises, with occasional omissions. From its inception Class Day has been a day of festivity, and recollections of it, no doubt, cling to the participators throughout their lifetime. The usual exercises of the

present time, considerably varied from those of former years, are familiar to all. We intend merely to call attention to the tree, sometimes called Liberty Tree, being the name transferred from a tree that once stood south of Harvard Hall, around which the students clustered in 1760 to oppose the tutors, who had put restrictions upon absences from prayers and recitations. From 1815 the closing exercises of Class Day have been held around this tree. Lowell writes as follows: "Long before five o'clock every inch of vantage ground whence even a glimpse at this frenzy of muscular sentiment may be hoped for has been taken up. The trees are garlanded with wriggling boys, who here apply the skill won by long practice in neighboring orchards and gardens, while every post becomes the pedestal of an unsteady group. In the street, a huddled drove of carriages bristle with more luxurious gazers. The senior class are distinguished by the various shapes of eccentric ruin displayed in their hats, as if the wildest nightmares of the maddest of hatters had suddenly taken form and substance. First, the seniors whirl hand in hand about the tree with the energy of excitement gathered through the day; class after class is taken in, till all college is swaying in the unwieldy ring, which at last breaks to pieces of its own weight. Then comes the frantic leaping and struggling for a bit of the wreath of flowers that circles the tree at a fairly difficult height. Here trained muscle tells; but sometimes mere agility and lightness, which know how to climb on others' shoulders, win the richest trophy. This contest is perhaps the most striking single analogy between the life of college and that of the larger world which is to follow it. Each secures his memorial leaf or blossom, many to forget ere long its special significance; some, of less changeful temper or less prosperous lives, to treasure it as a link that binds them inseparably with youth and happy days."

At the head of the newly named Peabody Street stood until 1884 the —

18. Holmes House, an old gambrel-roofed house, situated between Kirkland Street and North Avenue. It is claimed that more than 150 years had rolled by while the building had stood upon its foundation, and that within its walls many schemes for revolutionary battles were formed. The first known proprietor of the house was Jabez Fox, a tailor of Boston, from whom it passed to Jonathan Hastings, a farmer. This Hastings is said to have originated the word "Yankee," which he constantly used to express excellence. A second Jonathan Hastings (class of 1730), for a long time college steward,

Hollis Hall (16),— Dormitory.

STOUGHTON HALL (44)— DORMITORY.

occupied the house when it gained its paramount importance. In 1775 the committee of safety were quartered here, where they planned the organization of an army that had been created by the Provincial Congress. In this house, it is asserted, Benedict Arnold, as captain, reported with a company from Connecticut, and proposed to make the attempt on Ticonderoga. Here, also, Arnold was commissioned colonel by the committee of safety, and ordered to seize the strongholds on the lakes. General Artemas Ward is enumerated among the many noted occupants. The honor of having furnished Washington with temporary head-quarters is also claimed for it, and Drake says, "it was, no doubt, in this house that Washington penned his first official dispatches." After the war came Eliphalet Pearson, professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages. Judge Oliver Wendell bought the estate, and from him it passed to his son-in-law, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, author of "American Annals" and father of Oliver Wendell Holmes. From this family comes the name by which the locality is now known. In this house the lines to "Old Ironsides" were written. The weakness of old age of the house, and the strength of the youthful development of the university, brought about the partial demolition and removal of the long-honored house in 1884.

Holmes House (18).

West of Holmes House (**18**), between Kirkland Street and North Avenue, used to stand —

18a. Thayer Commons Hall. In 1864 Nathaniel Thayer gave $1,000 to aid in providing a place where students could obtain a sufficient quantity of wholesome and nutritious food at cost. In the following year a part of an old railroad station-house, that had been bought by the college, was converted into a kitchen and dining room, in charge of the *summum bonum, i. e.*, "Queen Goody," as the chief of the bedmakers is called by students. The front room

of the building accommodated fifty persons, and was suitably furnished by means of the money given by Mr. Thayer. In 1866 the rear room was added, which afforded accommodations for the same number as the front room. Then Mr. Thayer, on being informed of the crowded state of the commons, determined that a larger dining room should be built, and thereupon raised $7,000 by subscriptions, of which sum he personally subscribed $5,000. This addition was completed in 1867, and at that time the kitchen was enlarged, the cellar arrangements increased, and new apparatus and appurtenances purchased. A committee of the college faculty supervised the commons, but the immediate control was left to a club formed by the stu-

Thayer Commons Hall (18a).

dents, who chose a steward and executive officers. In 1874 the Thayer Club, as it was called, did not have sufficient room to accommodate all applicants, and consequently a new plan was suggested by which the corporation was to select the steward for the commons, and provide room for it in the spacious dining hall of Memorial Hall. This plan met with general approbation, and shortly afterwards went into effect. It was thus that, from the club of fifty students having commons in the "railroad station," the Memorial Hall Dining Association has resulted, which embraces a membership of about 800 persons. After the house had been used as a dwelling for some years it was taken down.

On part of the Holmes estate stands —

19. The New Law School Building, erected in 1883, on the site where formerly stood the Thayer Commons Hall. It faces a little west of south toward Harvard Square. This building, the need for which had been strongly felt in consequence of the cramped condition of the law school in Dane Hall, will fully meet the needs of the school for an indefinite time in the future. In the main it is a two-story building of square form, with wings of one story on either side. The whole building is about 220 feet long, 90 feet deep, and 40 feet high to the eaves; the main building being about 125 feet long, the wings on either side bringing the total frontage to 220 feet. This long stretch is broken near the middle by a semicircular projecting tower, similar to those on Sever Hall. The building is wholly of stone; partly of red sandstone and partly of a light buff-colored Ohio stone. The roof of the building is of blue slate with copper riders, and the tower is copper.

The ground floor contains a large vestibule, coat-rooms, a students' reading and assembly room, six small studies for professors, and three lecture-rooms. The vestibule runs across the entire width of the main building, and communicates with all the rooms on the first floor. The students' assembly-room is near the entrance and the coat-rooms. The professors' studies are small and comparatively low rooms, each one occupying only half the height of the story; three of them being superposed on three others on a level with the ground floor proper. Two of the lecture-rooms occupy the wings of the building, and are 42 by 48 feet. The third lecture-room, 72 by 48 feet, occupies the rear part of the body of the building, and will seat about 300 people.[1] In all three lecture-rooms the seats are arranged on inclined planes; in the large room the incline is such that the height of the room is increased from 22 to 28 feet. The windows in all the lecture-rooms are so arranged that the light falls only from the side, so that neither lecturer nor auditors need look against the light.

On the second floor of the main building are the library, with its valuable collection of 20,000 law books, a large reading and study room for students, a study for professors, and offices for the dean and librarian. The wings now have no second story; but the foundations and walls have been made sufficiently strong to support a second story over them, in case it should, in the future, become desirable to add to the accommodations of the school in this

[1] It is hoped to obviate the acoustic difficulties which might arise in so large a room by permitting the beams to project in the ceilings and so to break their flatness, and by causing the walls to project at two of the corners where the entrance doors are placed.

way. The greater part of the space on the second floor will be occupied by the reading-room, which is about 63 by 72 feet, and 25 feet high, lighted by ten windows. There is ample room on the walls for book shelves for those books to which reference is constantly made by students. The remaining books, forming the bulk of the library, are stored in the library proper, which is arranged in iron stacks similar to those in Gore Hall. The library will be fire-proof, being surrounded by brick walls on all sides. Its capacity is for 70,000 volumes; for the present, however, arrangements were made for receiving 35,000 volumes.

Ample arrangements have been made for ventilation by means of open fireplaces, flues, and ventilators. The building is heated by steam; and pipes have been laid between the Law School and the Gymnasium, so that in mild weather the heat can be supplied for both buildings from one furnace. The total cost was about $135,000, that sum being generously provided by Edwin Austin, of Boston, in memory of his brother, the late Samuel Austin, by whose name the hall is to be known. The architect is Henry H. Richardson, who was also architect of Sever Hall. The building is handsome in architecture, and adds much to the general attractiveness of the new college grounds.

19a. The New Physical Laboratory, recently completed at a cost of over $100,000, on the Holmes estate, southeast of the New Law School building, is one of the most valuable of the late acquisitions of the University. A special fund was raised, chiefly by contributions, including one quite large gift, for the running expenses of the laboratory, as well as the cost of the new building. The chief donor was Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and the new building is to be known as the Jefferson Laboratory. It is an extensive four-story building, with a plain exterior, but the interior is so fitted out and furnished as to make it the most thorough laboratory in this country. It is 200 feet long, 50 wide, with rough brick walls without and within. Herein is now the complete equipment of the department of physics, with spacious, well-arranged, and fully equipped laboratories, ample cabinets, and convenient lecture-rooms. In the upper part of the east wing is the great laboratory, and below is the main lecture-room. When Mr. Coolidge gave $115,000, in 1881, for the building, it was on condition that $75,000 additional should be raised for its support.

Jefferson Physical Laboratory (19A),— Laboratories and Lecture Rooms.

Austin Hall (19),— the New Law School.

19b. The Gymnasium. Owing to the recent increased interest manifested in athletic sports, the old Gymnasium on the corner of Broadway and Cambridge Streets was found totally inadequate to the wants of the students, and President Eliot, in his annual reports, repeatedly recommended the erection of a new and more commodious building. In 1878, Augustus Hemenway of Boston (class of 1875) generously offered to furnish the sum necessary for the construction of a suitable building, and the result is seen in this handsome and imposing edifice, erected in 1879, under the supervision of the Boston architects, Peabody and Stearns, at a cost of $100,000.

The building, which is of brick with sandstone trimming, covers an area of 14,000 feet, and is undoubtedly the handsomest and most commodious structure of the kind in the country. It is provided with two large entrances. The principal one, on Kirkland Street, consists of a spacious porch, a vestibule with vaulted brick ceiling, and an entrance hall, from which access is had to the main hall, to the director's office, and to the second story. The other entrance, on the west side of the building, leads directly into the main hall through a semicircular vestibule, which is used as an armory. The main hall is 52 feet in height beneath the ridge, 119 feet long, and varies from 63 to 80 feet in width. It is amply supplied with all the apparatus necessary for a thorough athletic training. A running gallery, 18 feet wide, passes completely around the hall. East of the main hall is the dressing room, and adjoining this are three bathing rooms.

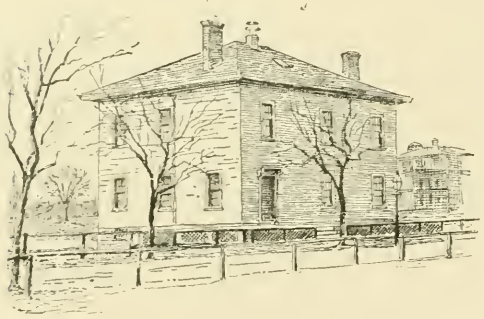
The second story, which is also reached by a stairway from the main hall, contains a handsomely finished meeting room for the Harvard Athletic Association, a fencing room, two janitor's rooms, and a room 18 by 78 feet for hydraulic rowing weights, — all sheathed in hard wood from floor to ceiling. In the basement is a large bowling-room, 83 by 84 feet, containing nine alleys; a room 83 by 30 feet, with hard-packed gravel floor, for base-ball practice; and a boiler room. The rest of the space is occupied with coal-bins, store-rooms, water-closets, etc.

Besides those who daily attend the Gymnasium for exercise, the members of the baseball and football clubs and of the crew practise there in winter; and a sparring, wrestling, and gymnastic tournament for prizes is also held there annually by the Harvard Athletic Association, — an association of students connected with the university.

Next to the Gymnasium stands the —

20. **Lawrence Scientific School**, a three-story and basement brick building, with a two-story and basement brick L, erected in 1848, at a cost of $25,000, which was one half the first donation of Abbott Lawrence of Boston. It is but the east wing of the projected building. On the first floor is a thoroughly equipped general physical laboratory, and in the L, a special one for light and heat, and also a chemical laboratory. The library, model room, and recitation rooms of the engineering department occupy the second floor. The third floor is devoted to the departments of surveying, mechanical and free-hand drawing. The growth of the scientific department of the university has been so rapid, and developed from so small a beginning, that, although it embraces but a period of thirty years, it would be impracticable in a work of this class to trace the various lines of its progress. When first organized it was the only school of the kind in this country that was connected with a collegiate course of instruction. On the farther side of Holmes Field (28), and fronting on Jarvis Street, is the former —

21. **Zoölogical Hall**, now **Society Hall**. This insignificant-looking structure, originally located just west of the Lawrence Scientific School (20), shows how rapidly the scientific department has developed, for, when erected in 1849, it sufficed to hold on the second floor Agassiz's valuable collections, and to accommodate on the first floor the engineering branch, with all its recitation, lecture, and drawing rooms, besides containing all the apparatus (consisting solely of a set of surveyor's instruments). Afterwards the engineering department was removed, and for ten years this building was the nucleus for the material that comprises the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Later it was moved to Divinity Avenue and changed into a dormitory for students connected with the museum. In 1876 the building was removed to its present location and



Society Hall (21).

Memorial Dining Hall (22),—The Students' Commons.

Lawrence Scientific School (20),— Laboratories, Lecture and Workrooms.

the interior adapted to the uses of societies. It is now occupied by the Hasty Pudding Society, the Institute of 1770, the Glee Club, and the Pierian Sodality.

Continuing eastward on Kirkland Street, we come to the north side of —

22. Memorial Hall, which includes the **Dining Hall**, the **Memorial Transept**, and the **Sanders Theatre**.

For this most magnificent and imposing edifice the university is indebted to the munificence of her sons. At the close of the late civil war there was a feeling among the graduates that a memorial should be erected to those students and graduates of the college who had served in the army or navy in defense of the Union and Constitution ; and when, on Commencement Day in 1865, the project was laid before the association of the alumni, it was submitted to a committee of fifty, with full power to act on the subject.

This committee, after the designs of several distinguished architects had been considered, voted that a "Memorial Hall" be erected, and Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt be employed as architects. The plan proposed by them was approved as "a suitable monument in commemoration of the sons of Harvard who periled and laid down their lives to preserve us as a nation, a hall for the meetings of the alumni and their festal entertainments, and a theatre or auditorium for the celebration of the literary festivals of the college."

In short, the necessary sub-committees were formed, and an active canvass for subscriptions was begun. On the 6th of October, 1870 the corner-stone was laid with befitting ceremonies, and at Commencement in 1874 the Dining Hall and Memorial Transept were ready for occupancy, but the Theatre was not completed until the year 1876. The cost of the whole building was about $500,000. The extreme dimensions of the building are 310 feet in length, and 115 feet in width, with the longer axis running east and west. The exterior is built of brick with ornamental trimmings of Nova Scotia buff sandstone, and one of its main features is the memorial tower, 200 feet high and about 35 feet square, which rises over the centre of the transept. The building is composed of three grand divisions, the central division or transept being the Memorial Hall proper, which forms a monumental vestibule to the other two divisions, — that extending westward, the nave or dining hall; and that on the east being the Sanders Theatre, so called as a tribute to the memory of Charles Sanders, a generous friend of the college, whose bequest was turned into this channel. The transept fronts contain the main entrances to the building, each being a

wide arched doorway in a carved stone screen containing niches, and crowned with an open parapet: over the parapet on each front is a large stone tracery window filled with stained glass, while the gables above bear dedicatory inscriptions. As one enters by either doorway, he finds himself in Memorial Hall proper, which is 112 feet long and 30 feet wide. The floor on which he treads is a marble pavement, while above him, at a height of 58 feet, is a vaulting of brown ash. The walls are finished to the height of 18 feet with a carved black walnut screen in the form of an arcade; the arches, 28 in number, contain each a marble tablet surmounted by a mosaic or inlay of marble; on these tablets are inscribed the names, classified by college departments, of the graduates or students of the university who fell in the late civil war, with the date and place of death of those who died in battle. On the right, at either end, is a staircase leading to the theatre, a building 100 feet in diameter. It resembles the classic theatre in plan, the polygonal side containing grades of seats and galleries facing a broad recessed stage. The roof is of open timber, 76 feet high from the arena to the apex, without columns. The seats accommodate about 1,500 persons. Upon the exterior of the theatre, just above the windows, are

Memorial Hall Transept.

The Hemenway Gymnasium (1918),— Interior.

THE HEMENWAY GYMNASIUM (1910)—EXTERIOR.

strong sculptured heads of representative orators, — Demosthenes, Cicero, St. Chrysostom, Bossuet, Chatham, Burke, and Webster. We leave the theatre. The dining hall, which bears a general resemblance to the halls of the English colleges, though surpassing them in size, is entered by a door in the centre of the west side of the vestibule. Its interior dimensions are 60 feet in width, 164 feet in length, and 80 feet in height to the apex of the roof: and at each end is a carved screen and gallery. The walls are faced with red and black brick-work, with belts of tiles. A space of 22 feet between the floor and side windows is occupied by a wooden wainscoting, against which are placed the busts and portraits belonging to the university (descriptive cards can be had in the hall). At the west end is a great window, 25 by 30 feet, filled with stained glass, in which are emblazoned the arms of the college, of the State, and of the United States. Over a thousand persons can be accommodated at the tables. The number of students who take their meals in the hall varies in different years from 450 to 650.

The large basement is used for the steward's and other offices, kitchen, boiler room, and other purposes. The gallery at the east end of the dining hall is free to visitors, even at meal times. The hall is open every week day, but in vacation only between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

A short distance east of Memorial Hall, on the north side of Kirkland Street, is the delightful Divinity Avenue, and passing along the lovely shaded walk, we soon reach, on the east side —

23. Divinity Hall, a plain two-story brick building, with a three-story brick wing on each side, built, in 1826, under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University. This society had raised a sum of nearly $20,000, by contributions from friends of the school, for the purchase of land and the erection of a building. Besides thirty-seven chambers for the accommodation of students (each chamber being furnished with a small bedroom), the hall contains a chapel, a large lecture room, a reading room, and a library of about 17,000 volumes. In 1879–80 a fund of $140,000 was raised by subscription, which has put the divinity school on a firm financial foundation. In 1886 a new building is being erected.

Candidates for the ministry have sought instruction at the college ever since its foundation, but it was not until the year 1817 that a distinct department was established. In this noble movement President Kirkland is said to have been the guiding power. A noticeable characteristic of the divinity school is

that it requires neither professors nor students to subscribe to any creed, and has always aimed to promote Biblical learning and unsectarian Christian doctrine. The new building almost opposite is the —

24. Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, founded, in 1866, by George Peabody of London, whose total gift was $150,000, of which $60,000 were to be invested as a building fund, and $90,000 appropriated to the formation and care of collections having special reference to American archæology and ethnology, and for the foundation of a professorship. The trustees of the fund at once secured temporary quarters for the museum in Boylston Hall (**7**), and obtained by gift and purchase several valuable collections, including those of Mortillet, Clement, Claus, Rose, and Nicolucci, containing many thousand specimens illustrative of the pre-historic times of Switzerland, Italy, France, and Northern Europe. Also the famous Squier collection of Peruvian crania, and the equally important gift of ancient Mexican pottery from Caleb Cushing. The late Jeffries Wyman, curator of the museum until 1874, made extensive researches in the shell heaps of the Atlantic coast, and in many ways added largely to the museum. The archæological and ethnological collections made by the late Professor Agassiz, and accumulated at the Zoölogical Museum, were given to the Peabody Museum, as were also those belonging to the Boston Society of Natural History, the Boston Athenæum, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Boston Marine Society. A valuable series of ancient vases from Etruria was presented by Signor Castellani, and many thousand specimens have been received from various other sources. Of the later additions, mention should be made of the extensive collection from Peru presented by Alexander Agassiz, the implements found in the glacial drift in New Jersey, given by Dr. C. C. Abbott of Trenton, and a valuable general collection from Clarence B. Moore (class of 1873).

Extensive explorations have been made in various parts of America, particularly under the direction of the present curator, from which an immense amount of valuable material has been derived, forming large and complete collections from the ancient mounds and graves in Tennessee and adjoining States, as well as large collections from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico, and Central America. The additions made during the past four years, and the authenticity of the material, probably make the museum the most important in the country for the study

Divinity Hall (23),— Lecture Room, Library and Dormitory.

of American archæology. In 1876, the building fund having reached several thousand dollars more than the $100,000 limited by Mr. Peabody, the present structure was begun, and was completed in October, 1877, with the exception of its cases and furniture, at a cost that has left intact the whole of the original building fund. The part now completed, which is but the front section or one fifth of the proposed building, contains six rooms, 30 by 40 feet inside, four of which are provided with galleries. There are also large basement rooms 11 feet high. A wide hall divides the building into north and south sides.

Entering the completed part of the Peabody Museum, we find in the hall-way photographs and plans of buildings of archæological interest. The south room (on the left hand) is private, being the office and work-room of the curator. The north room contains collections from the mound-builders of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri, and cases with remains from the cave-dwellers of Kentucky. Ascending a half-flight of stairs, on the right, in the gallery above the north room, are Mexican and Central American specimens, and a small but excellent Egyptian collection. On the left, in the gallery above the curator's office, are collections from the Swiss lake-dwellers, not yet open to the public. Ascending the second half-flight, we find, in the hall-way of the second floor, cases containing collections from the ancient and modern Pueblos and from the cliff-dwellings, including a series of models and photographs. In the south room of the second floor are collections of pottery, implements, clothing, and mummies from the graves of Peru and Brazil, as well as objects from the present Indians of Brazil. This room contains the most interesting objects in the museum. In the gallery above are collections from the Pacific Islands, and from China, Japan, India, Arabia, and Africa. In the north room on the second floor are cases containing temporarily arranged collections from the Indians of North America. On the third floor are work-rooms, and a valuable collection of crania, not yet open to the public, but available for study and inspection by specialists. The museum is open to the public from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M. every day except Saturday. During term-time occasional lectures, open to the public, are given by the curator, F. W. Putnam; due notice of these is given in the University Calendar.

When completed, the Peabody Museum will occupy the southern wing of the projected museum building, described hereafter, while the northern wing, which is the building about 230 feet north, is occupied by the —

25. Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, founded in 1859, and transferred to Harvard College in 1876. The collections which Agassiz accumulated in the little wooden Zoölogical Hall (**21**) formed the nucleus of this institution, while the bequest of $50,000, made, in 1858, by Francis C. Gray of Boston, established it on a permanent basis. In 1859 the state made a grant of $100,000, which was followed by private subscriptions to the amount of $71,125. In 1865 Nathaniel Thayer provided the funds for an expedition by Agassiz, with six assistants, to Brazil, and through the liberality of Alexander McLane, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the party was made to consist of sixteen persons.

In 1872 the United States Coast Survey and private subscriptions of over $17,000 furnished the means for what is known as the "Hassler Expedition," from Boston to San Francisco, by way of the Magellan Straits. The expedition, which was in charge of Agassiz, resulted in an extensive addition to the museum.

In 1868 the state granted to the museum an additional $75,000, payable in three annual instalments, on condition that a like sum should be given by individuals. Down to the year 1873 about $500,000 had been secured from various sources, including some quite small contributions. Since that time the principal sum that has been received is that known as the "Agassiz Memorial Fund," which amounted to $310,673, and was generously subscribed to complete the museum, as the most fitting memorial of the great scientist. The collections have been gathered by purchase and donation from all parts of the world.

Of the building — 282 by 65 feet — now erected, the east portion was completed in 1859, the middle portion in 1871, and the west portion in 1880. There are two stories, each 22½ feet high, and a basement and attic each 11 feet high. The two stories have galleries, some of which are at present floored over, to provide additional space. In 1886 an entrance to the original building was added.

On the first floor, the so-called synoptic room is the only one used for exhibitions, and is intended to show, by a few well-selected objects, the whole range of the animal kingdom. All the other rooms on this floor, with one exception, are for lectures and laboratories. The excepted room is devoted to the assistants of the museum in the departments of mammals, birds, and mollusks.

The galleries of this story have been floored over, except in the synoptic room, and are used for the library, which contains 15,000 volumes and 5,000

Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoology (25).

Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology (24).

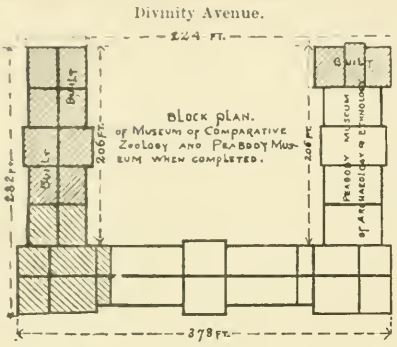
pamphlets, and for private work-rooms, and offices of the curator, keeper, and professors of zoölogy, geology, and palæontology; two rooms of this floor are used for the collections of entomology and the assistants in charge of them.

On the second floor is a large centre room, containing a systematic collection of mammals. To the east of it are four rooms, in the first of which are the collections of radiates: the main floor cases hold the corals, and the middle cases fossil crinoids, while in the gallery is the collection of echinoderms and sponges. The hydroid and alcyonoid polyps are not yet arranged. The room north of this contains the systematic collection of birds on the main floor, and of reptiles and amphibia in the gallery. In the middle of the room stands a fine specimen of the extinct Irish elk. The southeast room contains the display of mollusks. The northeast room has a collection of fishes on the main floor, and of crustacea in the gallery. The rooms west of the large one are to illustrate the fauna of North and South America. On the south side is the North American room, having mammals and birds on the main floor, and reptiles, fishes, and invertebrates in the gallery. On the north side is the South American room, containing the South American fauna on the main floor, and the Australian fauna in the gallery. The room west of the North American room is intended for the fauna of Europe and Asia, and that west of the South American room for the fauna of Africa.

The Mansard story contains the entomological department with its work rooms, and storage and work rooms to which specialists are admitted under the supervision of the museum assistants. The western part of the museum, which will form the northwest corner of the completed structure as described on the next page, is not yet open to the public. It will contain three large exhibition rooms, and laboratories for the use of students in geology and palæontology.

26. The Projected Museum. It has already been stated that the completed sections of the Museum of Comparative Zoology and Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology are but parts of one grand museum that is rapidly progressing. Below we give the ground plan of the projected buildings, the main portion of which will be 380 by 65 feet; the south wing, 206 by 85 feet; and the north wing, 206 by 65 feet. The entire structure will have two lofty stories (with galleries), basement, and Mansard roof, and will be constructed fire-proof. The thickness of the exterior walls, which are double, is as follows, viz: basement, 28 inches; first story, 24 inches; second

story, 20 inches; and Mansard roof, 16 inches. All partition walls are of brick, with plaster attached directly to it. In the south wing the floor joists are six by twelve inches, five feet apart, and floored over with three-inch planks, covered above and below with plaster one inch thick; in the north wing some parts of the floors are upon iron beams arched with brick.



Ground Plan of Projected Museum (26).

The western part of the Museum, parallel to Oxford Street, will, when completed, be occupied by laboratories and exhibition rooms. The greater part of the basement of this portion will be occupied by an extensive vivarium and aquarium. In the vivarium various animals — frogs, salamanders, guinea-pigs, fowls, rabbits, etc. — will be kept for dissection and embryological study. The aquarium will be kept stocked with the principal fresh-water and marine animals, for demonstration to students, and for original investigation.

The estimated cost of the entire buildings is about three quarters of a million dollars. The Museum of Zoölogy and the Peabody Museum of American Archæology are distinct trusts, though both belong to Harvard University. The management of the Peabody Museum is in the hands of a distinct board of trustees, although the building and the collections therein belong to the "President and Fellows of Harvard College."

West of the museum property is —

27. Jarvis Field, a plot of ground reserved by the college for athletic sports, but especially for the University Base Ball Club, which has earned an enviable record as an amateur club. The following is a sketch of its history:[1] —

No organization for the practice of base ball existed at Harvard until December, 1862, when Frank Wright and George A. Flagg, '66, then members of the freshman class, organized a class nine. In the spring of 1863 the Cambridge city government granted the use of part of the Common near the

[1] Prepared by F. W. Thayer, captain of the University Nine.

Washington Elm for practice ground, and this was used until the spring of 1864. The first recorded match was played at Providence, R. I., June 27, 1863, between Harvard '66 and Brown '65, and resulted in a victory for the Harvard freshmen by a score of 27 to 17.

In the fall of 1863 the incoming freshmen followed the example of the sophomores, and organized a class nine. A hard-earned victory of '66 over '67 showed the advisability of a union of the best players from the various classes, and on October 12, 1864, the University Club was formed. The old ground on the Common was given up, and the "Delta," now partially covered by Memorial Hall, was taken possession of by permission of the college faculty. In the spring of 1865 the University Nine was determined upon, and its first game was played in June, with the Trimountain Club of Boston, on the Fair Grounds at the South End, resulting in a victory for the University, 59 to 32. In September, 1864, John A. Lowell of Boston had presented a silver ball to the ball clubs of New England as an emblem of championship. The Lowell Club held it at this time, and considered Harvard their only formidable rival to the title of champion. July 15, 1865, the first of the series of games between this club and Harvard took place on Boston Common for this trophy, and was won by Harvard scoring 28 to 17. These contests continued until June 1, 1867, when the last game for the silver ball was played between these two clubs at Medford. It was one of the last "free entrance" games, and the attendance was immense. Harvard was successful. Score, 39 to 28.

In 1867 the nine changed its bases to Jarvis Field, which had been given to the college for athletic sports in exchange for the Delta. The ground was laid out with the home plate about two hundred feet from Oxford Street, midway between Everett and Jarvis streets, the line from home base to second base running a little north of west. A convenient house was erected one hundred feet behind the home base, where the members of the nine and cricket players kept their bats, balls, etc., besides having lockers for their uniforms, wash-bowls, and other conveniences. Seats were built in a semicircle, beginning at both ends of the club-house, and extending about two hundred feet in the direction of third and first bases.

The first match game was played on Jarvis Field between the old rivals, Harvard and Lowell, May 24, 1867. Five thousand persons, including many ladies, were present. Dr. J. T. Harris presented the Harvard nine with an elegant gold and silver mounted bat at the close of the game, which resulted

as follows: Harvard, 32; Lowell, 26. June 24, 1868, the first inter-collegiate match took place on Jarvis Field, Harvard and Princeton being the contestants. The game was closely contested, as the score (17 to 16 in Harvard's favor) will testify.

A correspondence with Yale had been going on all this spring (1868). (The class nine of '66 had challenged Yale in 1863, but at that time the latter had not learned the game.) Finally it was arranged to play in Worcester on the morning of the regatta, July 24, 1868, but it was postponed until the following day on account of bad weather. Harvard won, with a score of 25 to 17.

In 1869 the most remarkable victory, up to this time, gained by Harvard, was from the Dartmouth College nine, 38 to 0; also, a creditable victory was won from the professional Athletics of Philadelphia. A victorious game was played with the Lowell Club, for the benefit of the boat club, at the close of the season. Score, 36 to 24.

The following year, 1870, stands as the most brilliant in the history of the nine, and established the reputation of Harvard in this branch of athletics. Under the captaincy of Archibald McClure Bush, the nine played forty-four games, and won thirty-four of them. But one game was lost to an amateur club, and the victories included many from professional nines. A trip made through New York state, the South, and West, during the months of July and August, will account for twenty-six of these games, as it would have been impossible to play so large a number during the college term.

The year 1871 shows no such imposing list of games and victories as the previous year did: yet the nine retained its preëminence in amateur contests, and won a noteworthy victory from the professional Haymaker Club, by a score of 15 to 8. A great loss was sustained by the graduation of Bush, Wells, Reynolds, and Austin.

The following year, 1872, the annual match with Yale was superseded by a series of games — the best two in three. Harvard won in the first two contests, and repeated her success in 1873, making a total of eight victories within five years for Harvard over Yale without a single defeat. The Boston professionals lost their first game with an amateur club when they played against Harvard.

The years, 1874 and 1875, compared with previous ones, show poorly. In both, the games with Yale were lost, and in the former Princeton twice defeated the

nine. In the year 1874 the corporation ordered the seats and club-house on Jarvis Field to be taken down, as some of the residents on Everett Street looked upon them as eyesores, and were much annoyed during the summer by the noisy games of local nines. A law was also passed forbidding the nine to play on Jarvis Field with any but college clubs. This naturally limited the number of games in these two years. Permission was obtained to put up the seats for the months of May and June, provided they were removed before Commencement.

The years 1876–77 give us a more favorable showing. The disastrous defeats of the two previous years had certainly dampened but not entirely quenched base ball enthusiasm. In the fall of 1875, as soon as out-door practice was given up, an encouraging number of aspirants for vacant positions began work in the gymnasium. The spring season of 1876 opened auspiciously with the strong professional Lowell Club,[1] and Harvard scored her first victory. During the season thirty-three games were played, and but nine lost. The college championship was won, and the professional Boston Club a second time defeated. The midsummer vacation was employed by the college to grade Jarvis Field, which was uneven and above the level of Everett and Jarvis streets. But so slowly did the work progress that the nine was obliged to lay out grounds and erect seats on Holmes Field in the rear of the Scientific School, where all the practice and college games of 1877 were played. It proved a cramped and decidedly uneven substitute, but nevertheless the nine repeated the brilliant record of the previous year. The same number (thirty-three) of games was played, and only ten defeats suffered. The most extraordinary game on record was played with the Manchester Club, ending in a tie, 0 to 0, after twenty-four innings had been played.

The season of 1878 proved equally favorable for Harvard. Out of twenty-nine games Harvard lost only six. In the struggle for the college championship she defeated Yale in three games out of five, thereby winning the series. In 1879 she again won the college championship, but the general result was less satisfactory, for out of a total of twenty-six games Harvard lost thirteen. In 1880 the result of the season's contests was still less gratifying. Out of twenty-eight games played, seventeen were lost and only eleven won. Of four games played with Yale, three were lost. In 1881 the record was more favorable for Harvard. Out of twenty-three games played, fourteen were won. But two games were played with Yale, one of which was won (14 to 9)

[1] This is a club from Lowell, Mass.; not the original Lowell Club, of Boston.

and the other lost (5 to 8). Of thirty-four games played so far in the University series between Harvard and Yale, Harvard has won twenty.

Across Jarvis Street, south of the Jarvis Field, is the —

28. **Holmes Field**, another plot of ground used for out-door exercise, but generally devoted to foot ball. Therefore it is the field of the University Foot Ball Association, which was founded in 1873, but took no prominent part in the college athletic sports until 1874. The association is chiefly supported by subscriptions of the students, and at present is in a flourishing condition, while interest in the games appears to be increasing.

All the games of the Foot Ball Club have been played under the Rugby rules, except the first game in 1874 with McGill University, which was played under the Harvard rules. The Foot Ball Club has well maintained the reputation of Harvard in athletic sports. Since 1874, when the first game was played, the club has played thirty-nine games in all. Of these it has won twenty-five and lost but nine; five games have been drawn. A large number of games have been played with clubs from Canada, some in Boston and some in Canada. The Britannia Club, the clubs of Montreal, Ottawa, and McGill University, have been frequently met, and have in no case gained a victory over Harvard, though in some cases the games have been drawn. With college foot ball clubs the result of the games has not always been so fortunate. With Yale, the game was won in 1875, drawn in 1879; in 1877 no game was played; in other years the games have been lost by Harvard, though always by very close scores. The first game with Princeton was played in 1877, and was won handsomely by Harvard; in the next three years the games were won by Princeton. In 1881 a hard-fought game with Princeton at New York resulted in a draw, neither side scoring a point. In the year 1881 games were also played with clubs from Columbia College, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Michigan, all of which were won.

Beyond Holmes Field, to the west, is a plot used by the cricket club. The ground surrounding Holmes Field is divided into tennis-courts.

Now, returning to the east side of Memorial Hall, and passing along Quincy Street, we reach —

29. **The Old Gymnasium**, an octagonal brick building, 74 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. It was completed in 1860 at a cost of about $9,500, including apparatus. — $8,000 of this sum having been given by a graduate who declined to make known his name. The building has since been used as a storeroom by the Harvard Coöperative Society, and also by the college carpenter.

The University Boat Club House (30),— on Charles River.

THE OLD GYMNASIUM (29).

It is thought best to mention here —

30. The Boat House, since it is so closely allied in its objects with the Gymnasium, yet separated from it in location. The house itself is of interest chiefly from the fact that it is the head-quarters of the University Boat Club, whose history [1] is as follows: —

In the fall of 1844 thirteen members of the junior class bought, for $85, the "Oneida," an eight-oared barge, thirty-seven feet long (the winning boat in a mechanics' regatta at Chelsea), and organized the "Oneida Boat Club." A few weeks later, some seniors in like manner organized the "Iris Boat Club." The Oneida was kept in a shed just across the Brighton bridge; the Iris was moored in the stream. The two clubs adopted fancy uniforms, and built dressing rooms on the wharf. A race soon took place, the course being from a little below Brighton, down through the bridge, and the Oneida won. In the spring of 1846 the clubs, then three in number, built a boat house a little below the college coal wharf. Such was the beginning of boating at Harvard.

In those days there were no inter-collegiate races, with the consequent necessity of training hard for the honor of the college; and rowing was engaged in for fun, pure and simple. All sorts of excursions were made. At one time the Oneidas visited Hull, and took young ladies out in the boat; at another they were entertained by the midshipmen on board the frigate Cumberland, in Boston Harbor; and once they received the Boston clubs at the boat house, which was decorated for the convivial occasion.

In 1852 a challenge was received from Yale. Harvard had no crew and but one boat, the Oneida, then ten years old. Eight men were hastily selected, who rowed together only three or four times, for fear of blistering their hands. The race took place on Lake Winnipiscogee, August 3, and the Oneida won, receiving as a prize the black walnut oars now kept among the trophies of the club. Another race was rowed under similar circumstances, and with a like result, at Springfield, July 21, 1855. The Oneida was kept till 1856, and then sold to Dartmouth. Soon after she was washed over a dam and lost, at the advanced age of fifteen years.

In 1855 the clubs, then five in number, resolved to have a boat built solely for speed. Subscriptions from graduates were solicited, and in 1856 the boat was obtained, — an eight-oared lap-streak, fifty-one feet long, no rudder, with outriggers, and decked at each end with canvas. To receive the "Harvard,"

[1] Furnished by George L. Cheney, secretary of the H. U. B. C.

as she was called, a university boat house was built a short distance below the former one.

The first six-oared shell in America was built for Harvard in 1857 by James Mackay, at St. John. She was 40 feet long and 26 inches wide, made of white pine, weighed 150 pounds, and cost $200. With this shell spoon oars were introduced; and her crew was the first to train with any regularity. She was in ten races, in eight of which she won the first prize, and in the other two, the second. When broken up, in 1865, her fragments were eagerly sought by relic-hunters.

In 1858 Harvard invited the other colleges to institute an annual inter-collegiate regatta. These regattas, with a break of three years during the war, and with the changes in plan noted below, have extended from 1859 to the present year (1878). Down to 1870, however, Harvard rowed many more races with various outside clubs than with other colleges. A sophomore race between Yale and Harvard was rowed in 1864; and since then there have been frequent sophomore, freshmen, or scientific school races in connection with those of the university. The "Harvard College Regatta," later known as the "Class Races," was instituted in 1865; in this, all college crews except the University were to row annually for the Beacon cup, presented by the sophomore crew of the class of '66, who had won it in the Beacon Regatta of 1864.

In 1865–66, as the honorable emoluments of rowing were now much increased, the duties were made proportionally heavy. A regular system of training was adopted. During the winter the crew took long runs in the open air and long pulls in the gymnasium. A liberal and hearty diet was prescribed for the whole year. English rowing manuals were carefully studied, and the style of stroke changed accordingly. The result of this system was that for five years (1866–70) Harvard carried off the university prizes at the inter-collegiate regattas. In 1869 a four, with coxswain, was sent to England. They met Oxford, August 27, on the Thames, and in a race from Putney to Mortlake were beaten by six seconds.

The Harvard University Boat Club was formed in 1869; one year later the present constitution was adopted. The old boat houses were then so dilapidated that during the winter the shell was stored in the cellar of Appleton Chapel; so a new house was built (the middle one in the picture), and opened in the spring of 1870. The vague system of inter-collegiate races was given a definite form by a meeting of delegates at Springfield in April, 1871, who

The President's House (32),— Residence of the Executive Officer.

formed the "Rowing Association of American Colleges." For a few years a larger number of colleges entered the races, the highest number, thirteen, being reached in 1875.

The "Club System," designed to supersede the Class Races, was started in 1874, to render boating, at a moderate price, accessible to all. To the Harvard University Boat Club were joined four sub-clubs, open to all members of the principal club, and to each sub-club was assigned a precinct in which its members must reside. A new house (the one on the left in the picture) was built, and Blakey, the boat-builder, undertook to provide boats and oars, and keep everything in repair. As this system has not proved a perfect success, the clubs are to be connected more closely with the Harvard University Boat Club, whereby they will obtain an increase of facilities with a decrease of expenses.

An eight-oared, four-mile race was rowed in 1876, between Harvard and Yale, which Yale won. In the same year Harvard rowed her last race in the Association, which has since collapsed. In 1877 Harvard won eight-oared races from both Columbia and Yale; in 1878 and 1879 she was again victorious in the eight-oared race with Yale. In 1880 and 1881 the race was lost by Harvard, — in 1880 by a long distance, and in 1881 very narrowly. New London, Conn., will probably be permanently the place where the race will be rowed. Harvard has taken part in twenty-seven races in which she met university crews, and has taken the first prize in thirteen of these. She has met Yale twenty-three times, and defeated her fifteen times.

The system of training is now more perfect than ever before. The crew practise on the river through the whole college year, except from the last of November to the first of March; and during the winter months they row daily on hydraulic machines and run several miles. They are constantly coached by their captain or some famous Harvard oarsman — professional trainers have never been employed. The crew's diet is plain but liberal, and for a few months before the race they have regular training fare. The annual expenses of the club are about $2,500, most of which goes for the crew. The money is raised by subscription among the undergraduates; occasional gifts, however, are received from graduates. The boat-house was repaired and fitted up by the college in 1876. In the upper story are lockers, a bath-room, and a sitting-room; in the lower story the boats are kept. The picture of the houses was taken in the winter, when the floats and bridges were not down. The building on the right is Blakey's boat-shop.

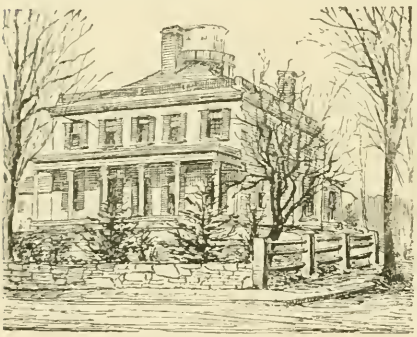
A short distance east of Memorial Hall, on Cambridge Street, is —

31. †Felton Building. Continuing southward on Quincy Street, several residences occupied by the professors are passed on the right, and at No. 17 Quincy Street we reach the —

32. President's House, a neat two-story and Mansard roof brick dwelling situated on an elevated position in the college yard, a short distance east of Gore Hall (**8**). The money which paid for it was the gift of Peter C. Brooks, who, in 1846, gave $10,000 for this purpose. This sum accumulated until 1860, when it was more than doubled. Over the entrance is the college seal. The first occupant was President Felton, from whom it passed to President Hill. At present it is occupied by President Eliot, who has resided there since 1869.

The next house beyond, on the same side of Quincy Street, at the corner of Harvard Street, is the —

33. Dana House, so called because it was built, in 1823, by the family of Chief Justice Dana, and occupied by them until 1832. The house differs chiefly from its original appearance in having a cupola, which, together with a revolving dome, was placed upon the roof for the accommodation of a reflecting telescope. The cupola was added in 1839, and was the initial step towards an observatory at Harvard. (For the present Observatory see **49**.) The house was occupied for several years by the late Prof. Felton, and afterwards by the Rev. F. D. Huntington. For more than twenty years it has been the residence of Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., *emeritus* preacher to the university.



Dana House (33).

On the diagonally opposite corner is —

34. †Beck Hall: and next this hall, on the east, is the —

35 †Old Cambridge Baptist Church. Turning to the right into Harvard Street, on the south side, opposite Gore Hall (**8**), we pass the —

College House (39),— Post Office and Dormitory.

Holyoke House (37),— Dormitory.

36. † **Bishop's Palace.** A short distance beyond, at the next corner, are —

36a. † **Hilton Dormitories.** Still farther west, at Holyoke Street, is —

37. Holyoke House, erected, in 1871, by the corporation, at a cost of $120,000, as an investment. It is five stories high, including the Mansard roof, is nearly 100 feet square, and is built of brick with freestone trimmings in the Romanesque style. Upon the ground floor there are four commodious shops, three recitation rooms, and three suites of apartments. The building contains forty-seven elegant suites of rooms that comprise a study, two bedrooms, bath room, and clothes closets. These are among the choicest rooms in the college dormitories. The corridors are heated by steam apparatus, while the rooms are provided with grates and marble mantles. The hallway is lighted by a raised skylight in the centre of the building, and the stairway is broad and easy to ascend. In addition to the two stairways, — one leading from the entrance on Harvard Street and the other (of iron) from the entrance on Holyoke Street, — there are iron fire escapes attached to the building. Although the rooms are quite high, special care was taken to secure thorough ventilation. It is the only college building named in honor of a college president.

Adjoining Holyoke House on the west, and fronting on Harvard Street, stands —

38. † **Little's Block.** Crossing Harvard Square, we arrive at —

39. College House. The first house of this name was an "ugly, three-story, brick-ended, wooden-fronted" building, that stood on the northern part of the site of the present structure, near the corner of Church Street. Although built for private use, it was occupied the greater part of the time by students. It was familiarly known as the "Den." The external and internal appearance is said to have justified this name.

Edward Everett in 1852 wrote about the first College House as follows: "I lived in it in my freshman year. Whence the name of 'Wiswal's Den,' I hardly dare say; there was something worse than 'old fogy' about it. There was a dismal tradition that, at some former period, it had been the scene of murder. A brutal husband had dragged his wife by the hair up and down stairs, and then killed her. On the anniversary of the murder — and what day that was no one knew — there were sights and sounds — *stridor ferri tractaque catena* — enough to appal the strongest sophomore. But for myself I can truly say that I got through my freshman year without having seen the ghost of Mr. Wiswal or his lamented lady."

South of the "Den" were the college carpenter shop and the college engine house. In 1774 the college purchased the property.

Where now stands the southern part of College House stood the second College House, in which the law professor was accommodated fifty years ago. The third building of that name, also constructed of wood, was situated on the southwest corner of Dunster and Harvard streets.

In 1846 the old buildings were taken down, and the present College House was erected. The Mansard roof was added in 1871. The rooms of this building are rented at low rates, and are chiefly occupied by students who depend upon their exertions and economy to complete their course. It is styled the "Grinder's Home" by some of the students, possibly owing to the indefatigable application of the occupants. The Society of Christian Brethren, formerly in room 21, is now in 18 Stoughton. The lower story is occupied by the post-office, Charles River National Bank, a savings bank, and several stores.

We have now seen the university buildings in the immediate vicinity of the college proper, and there remain yet to be seen in Cambridge the Botanic Garden (48) and the Astronomical Observatory (49), which are described below, and will be met with in "A Walk through Cambridge" (see page 63), under the numbers corresponding to those attached to the following descriptions: —

48. Botanic Garden,[1] founded in 1805, situated on the northwest corner of Garden and Linnean streets. The land, about seven and a half acres, is said to have been given by Mr. Craigie, and the funds for its formation and support were raised partly by subscription and partly by a grant from the state of some wild lands in the District of Maine. The present institution was completed, and indeed the current expenses met, with funds that were derived from the state grant and private subscriptions.

As we enter from Garden Street, to the right is the garden proper, and to the left a chain of buildings in the following order: the professor's house, built in 1810, the herbarium, with a library, laboratory, and lecture room attached, and the conservatory.

The herbarium, the finest in this country, is well worth the inspection of visitors; the room containing the large and choice collection of specimens is surrounded with a small gallery from which hang pictures of the most distinguished American and European botanists. On the north side of the room

[1] In going to the Botanic Garden or the Astronomical Observatory, direct from Boston, take the Garden Street cars, at Bowdoin Square, and get off at Chauncy Street.

is a marble tablet bearing the name of Nathaniel Thayer, through whose liberality the building was erected in 1864 at a cost of $15,000. In the library, containing 4,000 volumes, are some rare and beautifully illustrated works on botany. The portion of the library presented, in 1865, by John Amory Lowell (class of 1815) deserves special attention. The adjoining laboratory and lecture room were added, in 1871, through the munificence of an anonymous donor. The main conservatory range covers a space of 3,720 square feet, and is divided into six compartments so as fitly to accommodate plants from tropical and sub-tropical countries. The cactus house covers an area of 875 square feet. This range is supplemented by rows of pits and frames having a glass area of 1,000 square feet.

In the green houses alone some 1,300 different species of plants are cultivated. Among these are 210 orchids, 300 ferns and club-mosses, and 200 cactuses and other succulents. There are extensive rockeries for the accommodation of rare mountain, bulbous, and early blooming plants, including some of our choicest native species.

Preference is given to native plants, and no pains are spared to bring together the largest collection possible, which is already very extensive. The United States compositæ grown here is the finest group in any garden in the world.

In the past few years the out-door gardens have been remodeled and replanted according to strict botanical arrangement. All the plants are distinctly labeled, and conveniently reached by grassy paths that diverge from the general walks. The herbarium and conservatory, as well as the grounds, are open daily to visitors.

Diagonally opposite to the Botanic Garden is the —

49. Astronomical Observatory, situated on the corner of Bond and Garden streets, which, like the other departments of the university, had a small beginning. Although the idea of establishing an astronomical observatory in connection with the college originated in the early part of the present century, yet it was not until the year 1839 that any effective steps were taken. In this year the Dana House (**33**) was fitted up for the continuance of the observations which had already been undertaken by William Cranch Bond, designed for comparison with those made by the United States Exploring Expedition. Soon after this, in anticipation of a new building, twelve acres of land which belonged to the Craigie estate were purchased by the college, but

in the interest of economy only the six acres which form a part of the rising ground called Summer Hill were retained for the Observatory. In 1843, under the impulse of a renewed interest in astronomy that had been awakened by the celebrated comet of that year, at a small meeting held in the office of J. Ingersoll Bowditch of Boston, measures were taken which resulted in the subscription of a considerable sum for the purpose of obtaining a large telescope, equatorially mounted, and a suitable building to receive it. With these funds the present observatory building, with the exception of the west wing, added in 1851, was completed in 1846, and the instruments removed from the Dana House. During the next year the equatorial telescope from Munich was received and mounted. The aperture of the telescope is fifteen inches, and the focal length twenty-two feet and six inches. Its value is about $25,000.

A transit circle, made in London, arrived in 1848. Shortly before this time two comet-seekers had been given by Mr. Bowditch and President Quincy respectively. Since then a chronograph, spectroscope, meridian circle, and an equatorial telescope of five and a half inches aperture, with a driving clock, and also apparatus for photographing the sun, and other instruments, have been added. In 1849 the Observatory was placed on a firm basis by the bequest of Edward Bromfield Phillips (class of 1845), who left to the college $100,000. The interest of that sum was to be applied annually for the payment of salaries at the Observatory, and for the purchase of books and instruments. There are now about 3,000 volumes in the library.

In 1872 a method was adopted of transmitting to Boston signals for the regulation of time, which are now used by various establishments. The method is as follows: a local circuit within the Observatory is broken every two seconds by a clock regulated to mean time and kept fifteen and one half seconds faster than mean time at the Observatory, in order to allow for the difference of longitude between Cambridge and the State House in Boston. The clock is so constructed as to omit one of its signals before the beginning of each minute, which is consequently marked by the first signal given after the pause. The pause before the beginning of every fifth minute is made longer than the others, by the omission of several additional signals.

Visitors are not admitted to the Observatory, because the work of the establishment would be interfered with by frequent visitors.

Astronomical Observatory (49).

Botanic Garden and Herbarium (48).

Five important departments of the university are situated outside of Cambridge, — three in Boston proper and two in Jamaica Plain district. The (1) Medical and (2) Dental Schools are closely allied, and are situated in Boston for like reasons; and the Schools of (3) Agriculture and (4) Veterinary Medicine and the (5) Arboretum are also somewhat allied in their work and in the joint use of buildings and grounds. The five departments are as follows: —

1st. The Medical School, founded in 1782, situated on Boylston Street in Boston "in order to secure those advantages for clinical instruction and for the study of practical anatomy which are found only in large cities."

The Boston Medical Society, an association formed in 1780, under the lead of several of the principal physicians in the city, may be said to have given the impetus to the movement which resulted in the establishment of a medical department connected with the university. For, under the auspices of this society, Dr. John Warren, a brother of General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, delivered in the winter of 1781 a course of anatomical lectures, which were so successful that President Willard and some of the corporation who had attended them were led to think of organizing a medical school to be connected with the college. At the request of the corporation, in 1782, Dr. Warren drew up the outlines of a plan, which in its main features was accepted by them and confirmed by the board of overseers; but the school did not go into operation until the next year, "the lectures being delivered in Cambridge before a small number of medical students and those members of the senior class in college who had obtained the consent of their parents."

At first there were only three professors, one of them being Dr. Warren, through whose ability and energy the medical school was enabled to overcome the difficulties which it had to encounter in the beginning.

The lectures were delivered in Cambridge until the year 1810, when the school was transferred to Boston for the reasons mentioned above. In 1816 a building, under the name of the Massachusetts Medical College, specially constructed for the needs of medical instruction, was erected on Mason Street by a grant obtained from the Commonwealth, and was occupied for nearly forty years. It was then sold to the Natural History Society, as the needs of the school demanded a larger building. In 1846 the recent Medical School (now the Dental School) building was erected on a piece of land on North Grove Street, given by Dr. George Parkman, which always retained the name of the Massachusetts Medical College, though it belonged to the university.

It was in the immediate vicinity of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was a brick structure of three stories.

The new Medical School Building, on the corner of Exeter and Boylston Streets (main entrance on Boylston Street), is a four-story fireproof structure, of brick, with sandstone and terra-cotta decorations, 123 by 100 by 131 feet. The lot on which it stands is 264 by 125 feet, and gives ample room for future enlargements. The building is divided, by brick walls running through it, into three parts. The central part is occupied by a great staircase hall, 41 by 35 feet, running to the top and lighted from above. The space not occupied by the staircase hall is used for an entrance hall on the ground floor, and, on other floors, for office, studies, and private laboratories for professors. On the ground floor the eastern part contains the janitor's room, and reading, smoking, and coat rooms for students; in the west part are a faculty room, library, and a lecture-room. On the second floor the west part is occupied by the great laboratory for general chemistry, 95 by 36 feet, and 21 feet high, with tables, chemical hoods, sinks, and other scientific apparatus, sufficient for 212 students working at one time. The east side of the second floor contains the physiological laboratory, 36 by 48 feet; and a general lecture-room, 43 by 46 feet, with sloping seats, capable of seating 234 auditors. On the west side of the third floor the superb museum of anatomy has a handsomely decorated room, 80 by 34 feet, with galleries. The east side contains subordinate lecture and recitation rooms, and, on the southeast corner, the anatomical theatre, which extends through the third and fourth stories to the roof. It has steep, sloping sides, which overhang the demonstrator's table, and can seat 268 students. Finally, the fourth floor is occupied by the pathological laboratory, furnished with continuous tables for microscopic study; by the anatomical laboratory, also fully equipped; and by a smaller theatre for anatomical demonstration. The appointments of the building are in every respect complete. Abundant light is everywhere provided; the arrangements for heating, ventilating, and draining are elaborate; the facilities for instruction, experiment, and demonstration are ample. In the arrangement of the interior a committee of the medical faculty was consulted, and the most practical distribution of space secured. In external appearance the building is in keeping with the handsome quarter of the city in which it stands. The architects were Messrs. Van Brunt & Howe. The cost was over $250,000, and was defrayed by a subscription freely and generously made by friends of the

The Dental School (page 63),— in Boston.

The New Medical School (page 62),— in Boston.

school. The building, which is by far the best for its purpose in the United States, was ready for occupancy in October, 1883, when it was formally dedicated, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes delivering the address.

2d. **The Dental School**, formerly situated at No. 50 Allen Street, and now occupying the building on North Grove Street, which was formerly used by the Medical School. It, too, is in Boston, to secure in connection with the medical department the advantages for clinical instruction found only in large cities. At one of the regular meetings of the Massachusetts Dental Society, in 1865, a committee was appointed to consult with a committee of the medical faculty as to the feasibility and propriety of establishing a dental chair in the medical school. The matter grew in their hands until in July, 1867, on the recommendation of the medical faculty, the corporation voted to establish a dental school. This school opened in November, 1868, with a full corps of instructors and a reasonable number of students. At first the plan of the school was the same as that of all the medical and dental schools in the country; that is, the student devoted four months to a winter course of lectures, and studied with a practitioner for the rest of the year; but in February, 1872, it was voted to establish a summer school which should be equivalent to, and gradually dispense with, private pupilage. This course was optional with the student, but was increasingly successful until in February, 1875, a vote was passed changing the whole basis of instruction, viz.: making the terms of the school nine instead of four months, to coincide with those of the medical and other schools of the university, and the course a progressive one of two years, no instruction of the first year being repeated in the second. The student is now obliged to pass an examination in the studies of the first year, which are identical with those of the first year of the medical school, and by the same professors, before he is allowed to enter the second-year class. Three years of study are necessary for admission to the examination for a degree, but one year may be under a private instructor.

3d. **The Bussey Institution**, a school of agriculture and horticulture, situated at Jamaica Plain, near Forest Hills, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, established as a department of Harvard University under the trusts created by the will of Benjamin Bussey of Roxbury, bearing date July, 1835. By a provision in the will the bequest was not available forthwith; but, in 1861, an amount of property, estimated at $413,000, was transferred by the trustees to the corporation. One fourth of the net income from this property

was immediately applied, in accordance with the directions of the donor, to the uses of the divinity school, and another fourth to the uses of the law school at Cambridge; the remainder was left to accumulate for a building fund. A descendant of Mr. Bussey still held a life interest in the estate at Jamaica Plain, about 360 acres; but in 1870 an arrangement was made by which seven acres were relinquished to the college, and the organization of the school was immediately begun. In the same year the main structure, a commodious building of Roxbury pudding stone, 112 by 73 feet, in the Victoria Gothic style of architecture, was erected on the spot designated by Mr. Bussey. By the end of the next year greenhouses and sheds were built, the grounds and avenues prepared, and a water supply provided. The main building contains an office, a library of 2,000 volumes, recitation and collection rooms, and a laboratory with store-rooms and a glass house attached. The cost of putting up and furnishing these buildings was about $62,000. The single object of the school is to promote and diffuse a thorough knowledge of agriculture and horticulture, and it is intended for young men who expect to follow such pursuits.

4th. The School of Veterinary Medicine was established during the summer of 1883, when a fully equipped veterinary establishment was provided, which, with its other facilities, makes this school one of large resources for students who wish to become thoroughly practical, as well as scientific, veterinarians. There is a hospital building, situated at the corner of Village and Lucas Streets in Boston, which offers every advantage for the observation and treatment of sick animals. It is a substantial structure of brick, three stories high, and has been designed especially for its uses. Upon the first floor are the office, a large operating space, lighted from above, five commodious box stalls (one of which is padded and grated for the reception of violent cases), and six ordinary stalls. On the second floor are twelve boxes and stalls of various dimensions, a room for dogs, containing about 20 kennels, a pharmacy, and a grooms' room. The third story contains, besides the necessary lofts and workrooms, apartments for the assistant surgeon and house surgeon. In the basement there is a shoeing-forge, a room for cattle, and a boiler-room. Hot and cold water, steam heat, and gas are supplied throughout the building, and all pains have been taken to make the drainage and ventilation satisfactory. The school also uses buildings and pastures at the Bussey Farm, to which animals convalescing from various diseases and lamenesses are sent from the Village Street building for a period of rest.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,

Village and Lucas Streets, Boston.

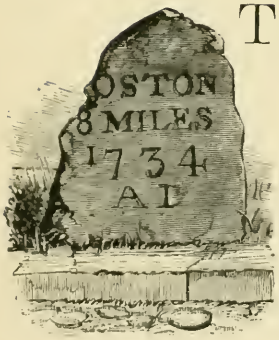
5th. **The Arnold Arboretum** is the result of a desire of James Arnold, of New Bedford, to found a professorship of tree culture, and to create an aboretum which shall ultimately contain all trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that can grow in the open air. For this purpose he bequeathed to the university $100,000, and a part (137 acres) of the Bussey Estate has been laid out as an open park, with roadways and walks, making a delightful resort, as well as an unsurpassed place for the observation and study of trees and shrubs. At present there are mutual arrangements between the City of Boston and Harvard University, whereby the public are freely admitted to the larger part of the aboretum by reason of the city furnishing police, laying out roads, and adding some 44 acres to the original grounds.

Bussey Agricultural and Horticultural School (page 66),— in Jamaica Plain.

HARVARD SURROUNDINGS

Felton Hall (31),—Dormitory.

A WALK THROUGH CAMBRIDGE.



Old Mile Stone.

THE visitor has already seen the greater part of the university buildings, and it is intended now to guide him among historical and public landmarks of Old Cambridge. The descriptions that follow, as far as number **40**, are of places not owned by the college, but mentioned in the "Walk through Harvard." They are arranged below in progressive numerical order to facilitate reference to them. It will be remembered that the numbers also refer both to the location (when within the limits) on the key plan, page 4, and to the illustration (if there is any) pertaining to the description.

31. Felton Building, situated on the southeast corner of Cambridge and Trowbridge streets, on a lot of land containing 24,000 square feet, was completed in 1877, and is a pleasing and well-kept dormitory. It is named in honor of the late Cornelius C. Felton, the twentieth president of Harvard College. It was built by Henry Bigelow Williams, from plans by Peabody & Stearns, of Boston. The building is of brick, three stories high, having a front of 158 feet, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is divided by brick walls into three separate sections, communicating with one another on the different floors by wide halls, which extend the entire length of the building. Three stair-cases lead from the three entrances, one from each side of the dormitory. There are thirty-six suites of rooms, very light and well ventilated, of

which twelve — the corner rooms — consist of a parlor, two bedrooms, a bath room with hot and cold water, clothes closets and coal-bin; the remaining twenty-four suites differing from these only in having one bedroom in place of two. Each suite is intended to accommodate two persons. The rooms are provided with open fire-places, and the halls are heated by steam and lighted by gas. The janitor, who occupies the snug brick house adjoining in the rear, has charge of the building. The rent for suites ranges from $150 to $200 per annum, making them low priced rooms, while the accommodations render them quite desirable. When the grounds are laid out, this building will be one of the attractive surroundings of Harvard. It is situated conveniently to the college yard and Memorial Hall, and is readily accessible from Boston by the Cambridge Street horse cars, which pass the door, or by the Broadway cars, which pass within a half minute's walk from the building.

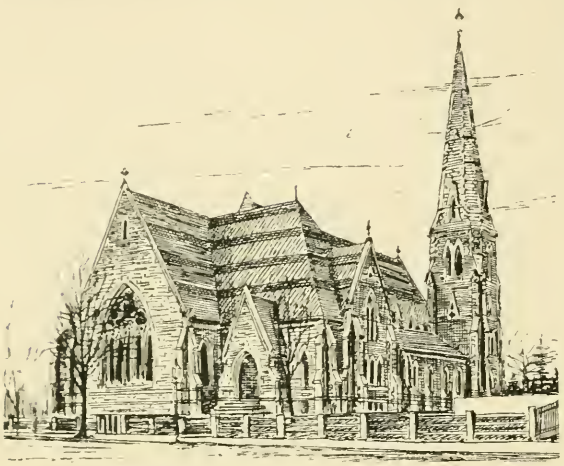
34. Beck Hall is situated at the junction of Harvard, Main, and Quincy streets. It is not at all surprising that among nearly fifteen hundred students there should be some whose parents or guardians are willing to provide them with every possible comfort, especially when it is remembered that the students of Harvard include the sons of many of the wealthiest men in the country. To supply as many comforts for students as can be furnished in a public building, a new dormitory was built in 1876, at a cost of nearly $100,000, by private enterprise. By reason of the time of its completion it was to have been styled Centennial Hall; but upon further consideration the owner decided to name the building Beck Hall, in memory of the late Professor Charles Beck. This is the finest of the students' halls in its arrangements and furnishings. The rooms are fitted up with much elegance, — costly furniture, upholstery, and decorations abounding throughout the building. No doubt a graduate of the early part of this century, when a carpeted floor was almost unknown, would now behold with wonder the carpets that are spread upon the floors of all the dormitories, and upon those in this one in particular. N. J. Bradlee of Boston was the architect of the building. It is four stories high, with a basement; its length is 109 feet, and width 60 feet. The walls, resting upon a cut stone basement, are of pressed brick interspersed with black bricks and tiles, and trimmed with brown stone. There are twenty-eight suites of rooms, twelve of which are double, and sixteen single. A single suite comprises a study, two closets, bedroom, bath room with hot and cold water, and coal bin; a double suite differing from the above merely in having an additional bedroom

Beck Hall (34),— Dormitory.

and closet. Each suite is furnished with handsome chandeliers, steam heating apparatus, white marble mantels for open fire-places, and a fixed marble-top washstand provided with hot and cold water. All the washstand ornaments are nickel-plated, and the faucets have automatic stops. The entire interior, even the janitor's lodge in the basement, is finished in ash, and all the rooms and halls have plaster cornices. A marble slab is placed in the basement to hold the silver-plated mouth-pieces of the speaking-tubes that are connected with each study. These tubes afford the occupants an easy mode of communication with the janitor, who can be readily summoned by means of the thumb-knob in the room connected by wires with the annunciator in the basement. The apartments are lofty, well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated. On the first floor the rooms are eleven feet high. Two entrances, one on Harvard and the other on Main Street, open into a spacious hall, lighted by a skylight in the roof over the central part, and paved with marble tiles. The glass of this building presents a marked contrast with that of the oldest dormitories, — in the former the size being 40 by 28 inches, while in the latter it is 6 by 8 inches. On the first floor there is a neat bulletin board which indicates whether an occupant of a room is "in" or "out." Near the entrance on Main Street the Post-office Department has placed a letter-box, from which the letters are gathered several times each day. Around the building there is considerable open space, rendering it light and airy, and affording beautiful views in every direction. The property is owned by Mrs. Anna L. Möring of Cambridge, and is in charge of her agent, James C. Davis, 30 Court Street, Boston.

35. Old Cambridge Baptist Church is the spacious stone edifice extending from Main to Harvard Street, opposite Prescott Street. The church was organized August 20, 1844. Their first meeting-house was a wooden structure, on the corner of Kirkland Street and Holmes Place. This house was sold October 23, 1866, to what is now known as the North Avenue Congregational Society, and was removed bodily, without even disturbing the steeple, to the southerly corner of North Avenue and Roseland Street, where it now stands. For the next few years the congregation worshiped partly in the meeting-house of the Shepard Congregational Society and partly in Lyceum Hall. Meanwhile arrangements were made and contributions on a liberal scale were offered for the erection of a new building. The effort was successful, and resulted in the present edifice, which was

dedicated September 29, 1870. The church is an imposing pile of Gothic architecture. It has received but little interior or exterior decoration, its massive and graceful proportions rendering this unnecessary. Its cost, including the ground, was about $124,000. The society which built it, although constituting one of the youngest religious organizations of Old Cambridge, has become numerous and influential. The pastor in charge is Rev. Franklin Johnson, D. D.



Old Cambridge Baptist Church (35).

The best view of the building is that shown in the illustration, taken from Main Street, looking toward the northwest; but, viewing it from any point, the visitor cannot but admire its grandeur and simplicity.

Just beyond, on Harvard Street, on the rear wall of Boylston Hall (**7**) is a — **Memorial Tablet**, cut on the stone between the windows of the first and second stories. Its inscription reads: —

HERE WAS THE HOMESTEAD OF
THOMAS HOOKER 1633-36
FIRST PASTOR AT NEWTOWN

THOMAS SHEPARD 1636-49
JONATHAN MITCHELL 1650-68
FIRST AND SECOND MINISTERS
OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE

JOHN LEVERETT 1696-1724
PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH 1726-68
FIRST HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY

AND
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH
SECOND HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY

Other Memorial Tablets in this locality are a granite block placed on the west side of Holyoke Street, not far from Holyoke House (37), which stands in front of the site of the former printing-house of John Wilson & Son. It reads : —

HERE STOOD
THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE
OF CAMBRIDGE
BUILT IN 1648
ERECTED BY THE CITY
1880

On the west side of Dunster Street at the north corner of Mt. Auburn Street, on the foundation stone of the building was inscribed : —

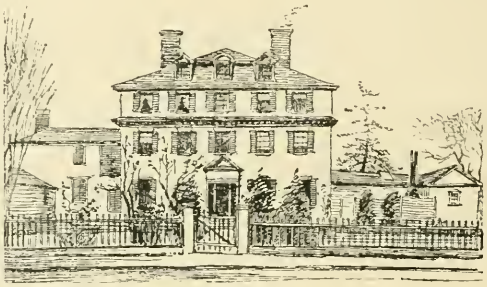
SITE OF THE
FIRST MEETING-HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE
ERECTED A.D. 1632

On the west side of Dunster Street at corner of South Street, is a granite block inscribed : —

THOMAS DUDLEY
FOUNDER OF CAMBRIDGE
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS
LIVED HERE IN 1630
ERECTED BY THE CITY
1880

36. The Bishop's Palace is the familiar name applied to the large square wooden house on the south side of Harvard Street, directly opposite Gore Hall (8). Its true front is toward Mount Auburn Street, which once, as the highroad, passed along the edge of the garden. At that time the house enjoyed a charming, uninterrupted view over the Charles. It was erected, probably in 1761, by the Rev. East Apthorp, the first Episcopal clergyman settled in Cambridge. On account of its elegance and proximity to Harvard, Mayhew and his orthodox contemporaries regarded the house with considerable distrust. Dr. Apthorp was thought to have aspired to the episcopate, and his house was alluded to as "the palace of one of the humble successors of the Apostles." His antagonists rendered his ministry so uncomfortable that he gave up his charge in 1764, and removed to England.

John Borland, a merchant, next occupied it, until the breaking out of hostilities in 1775 caused him to flee to Boston. He is said to have built the third story to provide additional accommodation for his household slaves. Then General Putnam converted the house into the headquarters of the Connecticut troops, and retained it as such until the battle of Bunker Hill. Three companies were quartered there up to the time that the committee of safety took possession of it. It was next the enforced residence of General Burgoyne. After the Revolutionary War the place passed into the hands of Jonathan Simpson, Jr.



Bishop's Palace (36).

The house was originally two stories high, and resembled Longfellow's Home (**54**). The hall is broad and pleasing, while the staircase is railed in with curiously wrought balusters of various designs. The left hand reception room was an elegant state apartment, with high ceiling and richly carved woodwork. Old Dutch tiles, with their allegories, are still in the fire-place, which yet retains its ornamental fire-back. In the second-story chamber, which was used by General Burgoyne, the walls are formed in panels, decorated with costly picturesque paper. The property is now owned and occupied by the family of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Manning, a venerable lady of ninety-four years, who can yet clearly recall and relate many changes that have occurred in Cambridge during her long residence here.

The Hasty Pudding Club intends to build its new club-house on the east side of Holyoke Street, south of Holyoke House. The club was formed in 1795, its name being derived from the custom of eating at the club hasty-pudding in place of the bread-and-milk which then formed the ordinary evening meal of students. The custom of partaking of hasty-pudding is still maintained. The main objects of the club, as stated in the original constitution, are "to promote good fellowship, to afford rational enjoyment, and to strengthen the ties

of friendship." The cherishing of patriotic feelings was also among the objects at the time of the foundation of the club; and that such feelings are not now lacking among the members is shown by the fact that more than one hundred of them served in the Civil War. Argumentative encounters later occupied much of the club's attention; at present its objects are mainly social, and a good part of its attention is devoted to theatrical entertainments. The club has been from the first the most prominent as well as the most popular of the college societies. Almost all the famous graduates were among its members during their college course. The members, who include about one third of each class, are elected in the second half of the junior year, and remain members till graduation. Originally the club met in the rooms of different members in turn. In 1849 the college granted the use of a room on the highest floor of Stoughton; some years after another room was put in use. In 1871 two more were granted, and the whole of the top floor of the north entry in Stoughton used. In 1876, at the request of the corporation, the club moved to quarters in the upper floor of the society building on Jarvis Field (**21**). At present it occupies rooms in this building, as well as others on Brattle Street. A large fund has been raised for the new club-house, of which an illustration is given. The plans have been completed, and the building is to be put up during 1882.

The Porcellian Club occupies, and has occupied for nearly fifty years (since 1833), rooms on Harvard Street, east of Holyoke Street. The club has records dating back to 1791, and is believed to have existed before that time. It consists of seniors, juniors, and sophomores, — about eight from each class. It owns a fine library of about 7,000 volumes. Among its members have been W. E. Channing, Joseph Story, Washington Allston, Edward Everett, O. W. Holmes, W. H. Prescott, C. F. Adams, J. L. Motley, J. R. Lowell, Charles Sumner, and other eminent graduates.

The A. D. Club, which is similar in character to the Porcellian Club, occupies the pleasant club-house on the corner of Mt. Auburn and Dunster Streets. The club in its present form dates from the year 1865, but is a continuation of the chapter of the A Δ Φ, which existed at Harvard until that time. The A. D. Club consists of not more than thirty-six members, chiefly from the junior and senior classes. Its objects are almost exclusively those of social intercourse and entertainment. The club-house has been tastefully fitted up, and contains a good library. The Porcellian and the A. D. are strictly clubs,

and their members include the more wealthy students, and those of high social standing. — A new chapter of the A Δ Φ was founded in 1879 in place of that which had been absorbed in the A. D. It occupies rooms in Hilton Block. Its objects are chiefly literary.

The Pi Eta Society, which is in some sense complementary to the Hasty Pudding Club, has rooms on Brattle Street. It was founded in 1866, when the increasing size of the college classes showed that there was room for another association beside "the Pudding." It consists of about forty members, elected from the junior class in the latter part of each year. From 1873 till 1876 the society occupied rooms in the highest floor of Hollis, similar to those occupied at that time in Stoughton by the Hasty Pudding Club. After the fire in Hollis in 1876 the society moved to its present rooms on Brattle Street. These have been handsomely fitted up. The object of the society is mainly social; dramatic entertainments are frequently given. The increasing size of the college classes, and the enthusiasm with which the members care for the interests of the society, has assured for the Pi Eta a firm place among college associations.

Besides these more important societies there are others whose objects are mainly social (as the Institute of 1770, and the Everett Athenæum, both sophomore societies), and a number whose purposes are more serious. Among the latter are the Natural History Society, the Finance Club, the Historical Society, the Philosophical Club, and the Philological Society, which aim to foster the study of the subjects indicated by their respective titles. The oldest and most active of them is the Natural History Society, founded in 1837. The members of these societies prepare and read papers, and invite specialists in their subjects to deliver public lectures to the students of the university.

36a. The Hilton Dormitories. In passing up Harvard Street, the attention of the visitor is attracted by a fine row of buildings, directly opposite Boylston Hall (**7**), and occupying almost the entire square from Holyoke Street to Linden Street. These are the Hilton Dormitories, five in number, and the property of Mr. James Manter Hilton of Cambridge. These are most desirable buildings for their purposes, and provide accommodations far beyond those known at college a decade ago. They are, however, the natural outcome of a need for dormitories which should furnish the student with the same conveniences, and even luxuries, as those to which he had been accustomed at home. For, as the college authorities are necessarily conservative in such matters, it has been left for private

The Hilton Dormitories (37).

capital to make a move in this direction. Mr. Hilton, after buying and remodelling the Dolton Block, erected in 1883 the first of his buildings; and so eagerly were the rooms sought for, that every suite was leased before the plans for the foundations were drawn. The conveniences within, and its proximity to the college-yard, make this block very popular. There are sixteen suites, each consisting of a parlor, bedroom, bath, closets, etc., and intended to be occupied by one student, since some of those who can afford to do so prefer to room alone rather than to share a double suite with a chum. The rooms are all finished in oiled light woods, and the walls and ceilings handsomely papered, or otherwise decorated; but the most attractive feature is the large, ornamental, Queen Anne fireplace in the parlors, built out into the room and capable of burning logs four feet long, a feature which has the double value of furnishing a pleasant, sociable fire, and affording also excellent ventilation. But the student here does not depend upon his fireplace to heat his rooms; for this is furnished by radiators connected with a fifty-horse boiler which supplies the five buildings with steam and hot water, and besides this there is a relief boiler in case the larger one is temporarily disabled. As is the universal custom at Harvard, the student furnishes his own rooms; and, in consequence, these rooms in Hilton are fitted up with much elegance, costly furniture, upholstery, and decorations throughout.

The second of these dormitories was built better than the first, the street front of the building being finished in pressed brick with terra-cotta trimmings, and the whole surmounted by an iron cornice. The internal arrangements of this building are much the same as those of the first described. Each room has two large windows looking out into the college-yard or off over the "winding Charles," according as it is front or back. The interior is finished in cherry, and the fireplaces are provided with wide cherry mantel-boards.

On the first floor are Leavitt & Peirce's fine billiard-parlors, the walls being wainscoted in cherry two-thirds of their height, while the remaining third is thickly covered with photographs of the various university athletic associations.

38. Little's Block, situated on the southeast corner of Harvard and Dunster streets, adjoins Holyoke House (**37**) on the west, and forms with it the imposing row opposite the college yard. Little's Block, erected by Charles C. Little, comprises two separate buildings, generally distinguished as the "old" and "new" halls. The former was built in 1851, and the latter in 1869, at times when the college needed additional accommodations for students, and did not have means available for the erection of new halls. Both

are of brick, trimmed with sandstone, five stories high, 105 feet long and 60 feet deep. In 1877 the entire block was remodeled, when an attractive brick front replaced that of the old hall, and an additional story was put upon the entire structure. Each building contains sixteen suites of large and commodious apartments, including study, bedrooms, closets, and coal bins. Each suite is provided with open stoves, chandeliers, and gas fixtures.

These buildings, by reason of their admirable and convenient location and excellent accommodations, have always been regarded as favorite dormitories. A large number of members of the senior class are usually catalogued as occupants of these rooms. The students who occupy this block are generally those who are able to pay a good price for their rooms and to furnish them accordingly, the result being that the apartments are handsomely fitted up. The owners of the block are obliged to reserve one room in each building for the use of a proctor, who is designated by the college faculty. The old and new halls are owned respectively by George Coffin Little (class of 1856) and John A. Little, residents of New York city, whose agent in Cambridge is Charles W. Sever, proprietor of the —

University Bookstore, on the first floor of Little's Block, No. 464 Harvard Street. This store was established near the beginning of the present century, by William Hilliard, at the southeast corner of Harvard and Holyoke streets, in a wooden building which, in 1825, gave place to the present brick block. The bookstore continued in that locality until 1850. About 1824 James Brown became associated with Mr. Hilliard under the firm of Hilliard & Brown. In 1832 Lemuel Shattuck was admitted as a partner, and the style of the firm was changed to Brown, Shattuck, & Co. In 1833 the business was purchased by James Munroe & Co., and in 1836 it passed into the hands of John Owen, who retained it until 1847, when it was purchased by George Nichols (class of 1828) who carried on the business for about two years, and then transferred it to John Bartlett, whose name it bore for ten years. Mr. Bartlett afterwards entered the firm of Little, Brown, & Co., of which he is at present an active member. His successors were Charles W. Sever and George C. Francis (class of 1854) under the firm name of Sever & Francis, which continued until 1871, when Mr. Francis withdrew, on account of ill health. The senior partner then assumed the entire business, which he still retains. The location of the store has been changed several times. Originally at the corner of Holyoke and Harvard streets, it was in 1859 re-

Little's Block (38),— Dormitories.

moved to the corner of Brighton Street and Harvard Square, and thence in 1871 to the present locality. The bookstore has always been somewhat allied to the college, the original purpose of the establishment having been to supply the students with classical text-books, which in the early part of the century were difficult to procure except by direct importation. For many years the proprietors held a contract with the corporation to provide the students with the necessary books, the college paying for the same and in turn charging the amount on the term bills. From the beginning it has been the head-quarters for students' supplies. Several works of the professors have been published here, as well as numerous miscellaneous books and pamphlets. The university catalogue is always sold by the proprietor of the store, under contract with the college.

We are now in the vicinity of the "Old Mile Stone" that projects above the curb on the west side of the college yard near Dane Hall (**4**). John Langdon Sibley found the stone after it had been for many years lost to public view, and planted it near the spot where it was originally placed by the surveyor, Abraham Ireland, whose initials form part of the inscription. The old stone carries us back to ante-revolutionary times, before the West Boston bridge was built, when the distance from Cambridge to Boston was eight miles, and the road passed through Brighton, Brookline, and Roxbury.

North of the Mile Stone, on the opposite side of the street, stands the —

40. First Parish Church, facing the entrance to the college yard. Its location is amply suggestive of its past history and that of the ancient society for which it was built, looking as it does on the college, for whose use, like the preceding houses of worship, it was in part erected, and on the graves of those who once worshiped under its roof or within the walls of its predecessors.

Its erection in 1833 was the result of a negotiation between the parish and the college corporation, proposed and conducted by President Quincy. "The Parsonage Lot," so called, now forming part of the college grounds, was then purchased by the college. The corporation agreed to provide a church of suitable architecture and dimensions at a cost then deemed satisfactory, amounting finally to $12,500, in exchange for the parsonage lot of four acres, together with the land on which the old meeting-house stood, the ownership and use of the north gallery in the new church for the officers and

members of the college in vacation, and the right of occupying the church four days in the year for commencement and other college occasions. Accordingly, for thirty-eight years, from 1834 to 1872, the annual commencements, the public exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and those of the Society of the Alumni were held in this church, the interior of which was admirably constructed both for seeing and hearing. Probably during that period a greater number of eminent men were gathered within its walls on various occasions than in any other church in the country.

First Parish Church (40).

Three of the college presidents, Everett, Sparks, and Walker, on leaving the presidency, were among the most faithful and constant of the worshipers in the First Parish Church. It was in this church that the inauguration of President Everett took place. Just as he was beginning his address, Mr. Webster entered and took his seat on the platform with an applauding welcome from the audience, and Mr. Everett, with his usual felicity and grace, turning to him, said, "I wish I had authority to say, 'Expectatur oratio in linguâ vernaculâ a *Webster*.'"

In this church many choice and brilliant orations and poems have been delivered from year to year. The first poem heard in it was written and delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, three years after, gave the oration before the Φ B K Society, when one of his hearers, a graduate of the old school, puzzled by his peculiar style of thought and speech, exclaimed, "Either this man is crazy or I am." It was in this church that Oliver Wendell Holmes, then a young man of twenty-four, spoke the poem before the Φ B K which has seldom had its equal on a similar occasion.

Since 1872 the college, being provided with a suitable place for public occasions in the Appleton Chapel and Sanders Theatre, has ceased to use the First Parish Church, and has formally relinquished all its rights and privi-

leges in connection with it. The First Parish, as its name indicates, is the most ancient of the Cambridge religious societies, and one of the largest and most flourishing of the Unitarian churches in Boston and its vicinity.

In 1868 the church was thoroughly renovated and the interior remodeled, with additional conveniences for religious and social meetings, as well as for the Sunday-school, in the vestry adjoining.

It is to be regretted that it was not built of more substantial material than wood. The view of it in front, from the college yard, with its Gothic tower and spire, is quite pleasing, as well as the side view from North Avenue. With plenty of air and light, its internal arrangements are pleasant and helpful both to speaker and hearer.

The original records of the First Church, kept by the successive pastors from the time of Brattle, in 1696,[1] the christening basin presented to him by the college students and given by him to the church, and the communion plate, are interesting relics of the past.

The first minister in the present church edifice, and pastor in charge for thirty-eight consecutive years, was the Rev. William Newell, D. D., ordained in the old meeting-house, May 19, 1830. His successor, Rev. F. G. Peabody, was ordained March 31, 1874, and his successor, Rev. Edward H. Hall, in April, 1882.

No doubt the curious stranger will notice the little "God's acre" with moldering and crumbling tombstones, on the north side of the First Parish Church. This is known as the —

41. Town Burying Ground. In 1635 the town ordered it to be paled in, and until 1702, while used as a graveyard, it was leased as a sheep pasture. Within these few square feet of sod rest the ashes of some men who were the guiding minds of their day. Among the epitaphs that should be found there are those of Presidents Dunster, Chauncy, Oakes, Leverett, Wadsworth, Holyoke, Webber, and Joseph Willard; Pastors Thomas Shepard, Jonathan Mitchell, Nathaniel Gookin, William Brattle, Timothy Hilliard, and Nathaniel Appleton, who was for sixty-seven years in charge of the First Church, baptizing during that long period 2,138 persons and receiving into membership 784

1 The records previous to this, dating from 1637, and also the written autobiography of Thomas Shepard, are still preserved by the "*First Church in Cambridge*" that now worships in the Shepard Memorial Church (44). These ancient books can be seen by strangers who desire to look upon the veritable relics of the Puritans.

A list of church members during the pastorate of Mitchell and in his handwriting, discovered in 1815 in the Prince collection of manuscripts in the Old South, in Boston, is bound up with the first volume of records in possession of the "*First Parish Church.*"

persons. Here also were interred the remains of Rev. Edward Wigglesworth, the first Hollis Professor of Divinity, Governor Belcher, the Vassal family, Elijah Corlet, "that memorable old school-teacher," Stephen Daye, the first printer in this part of America, Samuel Green, captain of the militia for thirty years and manager of the printing-press for fifty years.

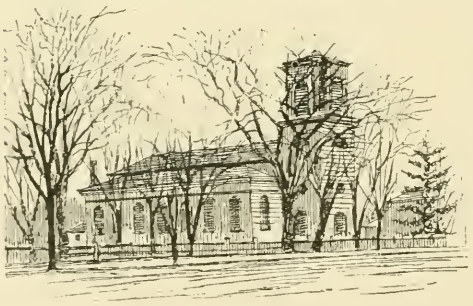
It is rather surprising that the citizens of Cambridge, with so much wealth and culture, should allow this venerable spot to lie unadorned and almost totally neglected, and remain a common pathway. Although considerably improved within twenty years past, it yet remains in appearance not much more than an inclosure of many nameless tombs and many broken gravestones, interspersed with brambles and weeds.

In 1845 Harvard College renewed the tablet on a tomb over the remains of President Dunster, and in 1870 the city erected a neat Scotch granite monument in memory of six Cambridge men who fell April 19, 1775, in defense of the liberty of the people.

On the west side of the Town Burying Ground stands —

42. Christ Church, fronting on Garden Street. This is the mother Episcopal church, and the oldest existing place of worship of any denomination in Cambridge, and it is rich in historical interest.

The parish was organized in 1759; the first rector, the Rev. East Apthorp, was appointed a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the same year, and the church was opened for worship October 15, 1761. It was built from designs furnished by Peter Harrison, the architect of King's Chapel, Boston; and, although built of wood, it was considered, in its original proportions, a model of architectural beauty.



Christ Church (42).

The mission was established and the church built, as expressly stated, to provide for the spiritual needs of the members of the Church of England resident in Cambridge, as also for "such students of Harvard College as are of that church."

Special provision has always been made, therefore, in this church for such students, and the rector has always regarded himself as officially charged with the duty of ministering to them as a pastor, as well as with the rectorship of the parish in which Harvard College is located. The students, on their part, have ever taken a lively interest in the church, assisting in its ministrations as lay readers, teachers in the Sunday-school, members of the choir, and otherwise.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, Christ Church was the spiritual home of the Church of England aristocracy and loyalty. The families to whom the old mansions of Cambridge once belonged — the Vassals, Lees, Phippses, Lechmeres, and Inmans — here gathered for worship. Mr. Apthorp was succeeded by the Rev. Winwood Sarjeant; but when hostilities broke out, rector and congregation alike were dispersed as tories and royalists; the Connecticut militia were quartered in the church at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the leaden pipes of the fine old English organ were melted for bullets.

When General Washington took command of the army in Cambridge he removed the troops and had the church cleansed; on Sunday, December 31, 1775, the church was reopened, Colonel Palfrey of the army reading service as a layman, at the request of the general, who attended with Mrs. Washington and his military staff.

From this date, however, there was no resident rector of Christ Church for fifty years For a time it was under the charge of some Boston rector; twice it was closed for years and services were wholly suspended; and, for a good part of that period, it was supplied with lay readers by students of Harvard College, among whom were several who were afterwards prominent in the ministry of the Church, such as Bishops Dehon of South Carolina and Wainwright of New York, the Rev. Drs. Asa Eaton and Stephen H. Tyng.

In the year 1826 Christ Church, after thorough restoration and repairs, was reopened at last for regular and settled services under the charge of the Rev. George Otis, then tutor in the college. Mr. Otis was succeeded in turn, at short intervals, by young clergymen who have since been well known: the venerable Dr. Coit, long of Troy, and now of the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.; Bishop Howe of Central Pennsylvania; Bishop Vail of Kansas; Dr. Southgate, for some time Missionary Bishop to Turkey; Dr. George Leeds, rector of Grace Church, Baltimore; and Bishop Williams of Connecticut. In 1839 the Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D. D., entered upon a rector-

ship which continued to 1874. Rev. Dr. Wm. Chauncy Langdon was rector from 1876 to 1880. His successor is the Rev. James F. Spalding.

In the year 1857 it was found necessary to set back the chancel end and lengthen the church, thus somewhat marring its original proportions; but its general appearance from the Common is unchanged. The interior arrangements have also been somewhat modified; the square pews have been replaced by pews of more modern form; the old-fashioned pulpit with its sounding board and reading desk beneath has also disappeared; and, finally, the organ has lately been brought down from the old choir loft to the corner near the chancel.

The flagon and one covered cup of the silver communion service of Christ Church bearing the royal arms were given by William and Mary to King's Chapel, Boston. They were in 1772 transferred to this church by Governor Hutchinson. The silver alms-basin was the gift, in 1761, of Mrs. Apthorp, mother of the first rector. The original Bible and prayer-books are still in the possession of the church, two folio service books now standing on the chancel window-sill. The original parchment parish register, with its entries dating from 1759, is in the possession of the rector.

Immediately to the right and left on entering the church are two large tablets, containing the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, which were brought from old Trinity Church, Boston, when it was taken down in 1828.

The original church bell was an English gift; but it was recast in 1831. The chime of thirteen bells, "*The Harvard Chime*," was the gift of alumni of the college, upon the completion of the first centenary of the church.

In the crypt or cellar of the church are still to be seen the family vaults of the Vassals. Christ Church faces the —

42a. Cambridge Common. In 1769 the proprietors of the Common granted the land to the town, "to be used as a training field, to lie undivided and remain for that use forever." This was the place of arms of the settlers of 1631, who selected it for their strong fortress and intrenched camp. This ground was the muster field of the American army of the Revolution; and here the flag of thirteen stripes was first unfurled. George the Third's speech, sent out by the Boston gentry, was burned upon this common. This was also the place where the colonial army was drawn up for grand parade and drill. About the centre of the Common rises the —

43. Soldiers' Monument. In the late civil war Massachusetts furnished the first volunteer troops, and Cambridge the earliest military organization. During the war Cambridge furnished 4,588 soldiers, of whom 938 perished. To commemorate this record, and to perpetuate the memory of the valor and patriotism of those who lost their lives in the war, the city erected this monument. The laying of the corner-stone took place June 17, 1869, and the dedication July 13, 1870. The entire height of the monument is 55 feet, 8 inches. The base has an extreme measure of 30 feet square, at the centre of which projects the main pedestal, supporting an arched arcade or temple, with a roof surmounted by a column. On the top is the statue of a soldier standing at ease. There are four granite bas-reliefs, representing the four arms of service, — navy, cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Four panels are enriched by bas-reliefs of the coats-of-arms of the city, state, United States, and Grand Army of the Republic. There are nine tablets. One tablet, placed upon the front of the main pedestal, contains the dedicatory inscription, and eight tablets, set in the four buttresses, two in each buttress, are inscribed with the names of the soldiers and sailors of Cambridge who died in the service of their country in the war for the maintenance of the Union. The cannon around the monument were used in the Revolutionary War.

Soldiers' Monument (43).

A short distance west of Christ Church (42), at the corner of Garden and Mason streets, is the —

44. Shepard Memorial Church. This is the sixth house of worship occupied by the First Church in Cambridge, which was founded in 1636 by the Rev. Thomas Shepard and his associates. The name of this first minister has been given to the meeting-house and to the ecclesiastical society with which the First Church is connected. The laying of the corner-stone took place April 29, 1871, and the dedication May 22, 1872. The chapel was finished in the following year. Both are of stone. One stone from the house erected in 1756 is built into the walls of this house. The main building is in the Norman or Romanesque style of architecture, cruciform in shape, and can seat 1,200 persons. The woodwork is in black walnut. A freestone tablet on the north wall contains a condensed history of the church, and one on the south wall a list of the ministers of the church. The windows are of cathedral glass, except one very fine memorial window in the transept. The interior length of the nave, which terminates in an octagonal apse, is 120 feet. The length of the transept is 92 feet, and the height of the tower and spire about 170 feet. The spire is surmounted by the cockerel which was placed on the New Brick Church in Boston in 1721. The parsonage is in the same inclosure with the meeting-house. The present pastor is Rev. Alexander McKenzie (class of 1859, and secretary of the board of overseers of Harvard College). The location is remarkably fine. The church faces the common and the college, and directly in front rises the —

45. Washington Elm. Drake says of this grand old tree : "Apart from its association with a great event, there is something impressive about this elm. It is a king among trees; a monarch, native to the soil, whose subjects, once scattered abroad upon the plain before us, have all vanished and left it alone in solitary state. The masses of foliage which hide in a measure its mutilated members, droop gracefully athwart the old highway, and still beckon the traveller, as of old, to halt and breathe a while beneath their shade. It is not pleasant to view the decay of one of these Titans of primeval growth. It is too suggestive of the waning forces of man, and of that

> 'Last scene of all,
> That ends this strange, eventful history.'

As a shrine of the Revolution, a temple not made with hands, we trust the old elm will long survive, a sacred memorial to nations yet to come. We need such monitors in our public places to arrest our headlong race, and bid us calmly count the cost of the empire we possess. We shall not feel the

SHEPARD MEMORIAL CHURCH (44). WASHINGTON ELM (45).

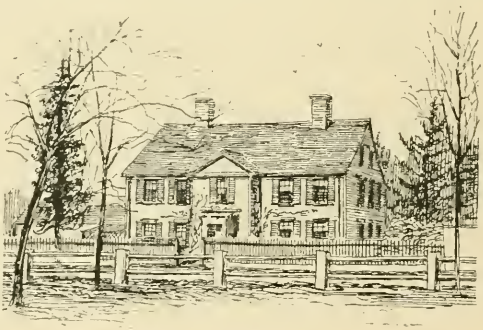
worse for such introspection, nor could we have a more impressive counselor. The memory of the great is with it and around it; it is indeed on consecrated ground. When the camp was here, Washington caused a platform to be built among the branches of this tree, where he was accustomed to sit and survey with his glass the country round." In front of the iron railing previously placed there by Rev. Daniel Austin, stands a granite tablet, erected by the city of Cambridge, containing an inscription, written by Henry W. Longfellow, as follows :—

UNDER THIS TREE
WASHINGTON
FIRST TOOK COMMAND
OF THE
AMERICAN ARMY,
JULY 3D, 1775.

A century after Washington unsheathed his sword beneath the elm, the people of Cambridge, in commemoration of that event, celebrated the day with becoming enthusiasm. At that time the stately and revered tree was profusely covered with flowers and other decorations.

West of the Common, on Waterhouse Street, the second house east of Garden Street, is the —

46. Waterhouse House, which bears the marks of great age, and is probably one of the oldest houses now standing in Cambridge. It resembles the houses built by the early settlers, and has an admirable location looking over the Common toward the College Yard. Some relics of the "American Jenner," and of an even earlier occupant than he, still remain here. In one room is a clock surmounted by the symbolic cow. At the head of the staircase stands an old clock with an inscription which shows that Peter Oliver, former chief justice of the province, presented it in 1790 to Dr. Waterhouse. The old time-keeper



Waterhouse House (46).

requests its possessor to wind it on Christmas and the Fourth of July. In another room hangs a crayon portrait of Mrs. Waterhouse, the doctor's mother, painted by Allston when a student of Harvard. Another occupant of the house was Henry Ware, whose portrait adorns the walls. It is probable that William Vassal, who owned and occupied the house before the war, has left some relics there. Afterwards, Rev. Winwood Sarjeant, a former rector of Christ Church, lived in this house. Dr. Waterhouse, whose name is attached to the house, was one of the first physicians to introduce vaccination in this country.

On Garden Street, at the junction of Concord Avenue, until 1885 stood the —

47. State Arsenal. The oldest buildings were erected in 1817. It served during the war as a storehouse and cartridge manufactory. Troops were also stationed there. In late years it was not used for military purposes. The Cambridge Dramatic Club used one building for private theatricals.

A short distance beyond, on Garden Street, at the corner of Linnean Street, is the —

48. Botanic Garden. (See page 58.) Diagonally opposite is the —

49. Astronomical Observatory. (See page 59.) Passing through Bond Street, on the east side of the Observatory, to Concord Avenue, and thence into Buckingham Street, we soon reach Brattle Street. Going westward as far as Appleton Street, and then through Highland Street, we pass —

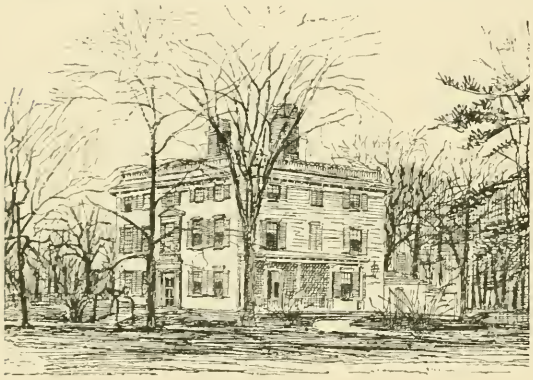
49a. The Reservoir, at the corner of Reservoir Street. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1866–67, and covers an area of nearly one and a third acres. Its capacity is 5,375,330 gallons. The elevation of the coping is 92 feet above the city base, and the top of the stand-pipe, or tower, 136 feet, — thus practically raising the reservoir to that additional height. Into this tower the water is pumped from Fresh Pond by means of two Worthington engines worked alternately. At certain times each day the water is sufficiently elevated to fill the highest tanks in the city. The capacity of each of these pumps is 5,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The reservoir supplies the five wards of Cambridge. Owing to the fine view which its elevated position commands, it is a favorite resort on pleasant evenings. The tower, which affords a beautiful prospect, is usually locked, but permission to ascend it can be readily obtained from the superintendent or the person in charge.

Turning to the left, into Fayerweather Street, at its foot, we reach —

50. Elmwood, — the Lowell Homestead. The grounds front on both Elmwood Avenue and Brattle Street. The house was probably built as early as 1760. The surroundings retain many traces of the original features; the splendid grove of pines, the noble elms, — that give rise to the name "Elmwood," — the old barn and outhouses, together with a remnant of the old orchard, remain to indicate what had been there.

Thomas Oliver, the last of the English lieutenant-governors, resided here in ante-revolutionary times. The following explains his resignation: —

"My house at Cambridge being surrounded by four thousand people, in compliance with their commands I sign my name THOMAS OLIVER."



Elmwood (50).

After the battle of Bunker Hill the house served as a hospital, and the field opposite for a burial-ground.

Elbridge Gerry, the democratic governor, and later vice-president, dwelt here during his official terms; from his name the word "gerrymander" is derived.

Gerry's successor to the estate was Rev. Charles Lowell, the father of James Russell Lowell, the poet (class of 1838). In this house "The Biglow Papers" were written. Elmwood, now the property of Professor Lowell, Minister to England, embraces thirteen acres, charmingly situated and beautifully improved.

Passing the front of Elmwood through Elmwood Avenue, we see to the left, on the south side of Mount Auburn Street, corner of Channing, the new —

50a. Cambridge Hospital, which is the result of some years earnest effort on the part of many residents, particularly of Miss Emily Parsons, a daughter of Theophilus Parsons.

The object of the hospital is the relief of the sick and disabled poor. The

buildings have been erected entirely by the contributions of benevolent persons. It is in no way officially connected with the city of Cambridge, and its management and property are vested in a board of trustees consisting of well-known citizens. It was incorporated Feb. 14, 1885.

The hospital grounds of nine acres are about half a mile west of Harvard College, on the south of Mount Auburn Street, overlooking Charles River, with a river-front of 500 feet and about 30 feet above its level. On the opposite bank of the river is the college park of about 70 acres, presented to Harvard College by Professor H. W. Longfellow, Nathan Appleton, and others, to be preserved as a park or meadows for the use of the students, and from which all buildings, except those appurtenant to a park, are excluded.

The hospital is thus favorably situated for its objects. It stands upon an elevated, porous, gravelly knoll, with a beautiful view over the river and meadows to the south that can never be obstructed. The buildings of brick and freestone are simple and attractive. A central administrative building of three stories, 40 by 50 feet, has rooms for the medical officers, matron, and nurses; on each side of the administrative building is a ward of one story, 40 by 70, with a large sun-room at the south end well warmed in winter, one ward for males and one for females. Between the wards is a court-yard 96 feet wide. The three buildings are connected by an open corridor, glazed in winter, and by a sub-corridor. The wards have 17 beds each, and in the central building are six private rooms for pay-patients. The heating is by the circulation of hot water from two boilers in the central building; steam can be substituted if greater heat shall be required. The basements, which extend under the whole of each of the two wards, are exclusively ventilating and heating chambers. The warm air from them enters the wards above, through openings in the walls between the beds, 16 in each ward. The ventilating chimney of 16 square feet is in the central building, to which the ventilating ducts, arranged beneath the floor, are led. The buildings were ready for occupation in 1885.

Now going westward a short distance on Mount Auburn Street, we see —

50b. Mount Auburn, one of the largest and most beautiful cemeteries in the world. The earliest meeting on the subject of a cemetery near the city of Boston was held in November, 1825, when a design that was submitted is said to have met with unanimous approval. In 1830 an offer of "Sweet Auburn" for $6,000 was obtained. In 1831 a general meeting was called "to consider the details of a plan about to be carried into execution." It was then voted

to purchase the property for an "experimental garden and rural cemetery," provided one hundred subscribers, at $60 each, could be secured. A committee of twenty was also appointed, including Justice Story, Daniel Webster, Charles Lowell, Jacob Bigelow, Samuel Appleton, Edward Everett, Abbott Lawrence, and others. The land was bought, and the fee vested in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was authorized by the State to hold property for cemetery and garden purposes. The consecration took place on Saturday, September 24, 1831. A temporary amphitheatre was erected. An audience of nearly 2,000 persons was seated among the trees, adding a scene of picturesque beauty to the impressive solemnity of the occasion. The first choice of lots was sold at auction November 28, 1831. In 1835 the property was transferred to the "Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn," a society incorporated March 31, 1835.

There are more than thirty miles of avenues and paths through beautiful hills and vales, lined with conspicuous and noteworthy tombs, monuments, and statues. The entrance gate, after an Egyptian model, chiseled from Quincy granite, is on the north front, which has an imposing iron railing along its entire length. The highest mound in the cemetery is 125 feet above the level of Charles River, that winds about the southeastern boundary. Upon this mound is the tower, 60 feet high, from which can be obtained one of the best views of the environs of Boston. The chapel is built of granite, in the Gothic style. In it are several marble statues. Special tickets for strangers who desire to drive into the cemetery must be obtained from one of the officers of the corporation. The gates are open to any one on foot from sunrise to sunset every day except Sundays and holidays; but persons holding proprietors' or special tickets can obtain admission at any time.

Turning homeward, we pass through Brattle Street, which is the modern name of a road that was the great western thoroughfare at the time when the head-quarters of the colonial army were in Cambridge. This street was then known as Tory Row, and the peculiar fitness of this designation will be learned as we pass the old landmarks. Diagonally opposite "Elmwood" (**50**), on Brattle Street, is the —

51. Fayerweather House, built about the middle of the last century. Captain George Ruggles, one of the rich Cambridge tories who lived on Brattle Street before the Revolution, was its owner until 1774, when he sold it to Thomas Fayerweather, who occupied it till his death, and by whose

name it is commonly known. It finally passed into the hands of William Wells (class of 1796), a fine classical scholar, and the literary partner of the well-known publishing firm of Wells & Lilly in Boston. His establishment having been destroyed by the Court Street fire in 1825, he purchased the Fayerweather House in 1828, which he used many years as a boarding and day school for the preparation of boys for college. Among his distinguished pupils whose memories go back to the old place are Richard H. Dana, Jr., James R. Lowell, T. Wentworth Higginson, William W. Story, J. F. W. Ware, and William M. Hunt. The house, like others of its time, built of substantial materials, is in excellent condition, and surrounded with noble trees and pleasant grounds. On part of the estate has been built the attractive residence of Henry Van Brunt (class of 1854), the well-known architect.

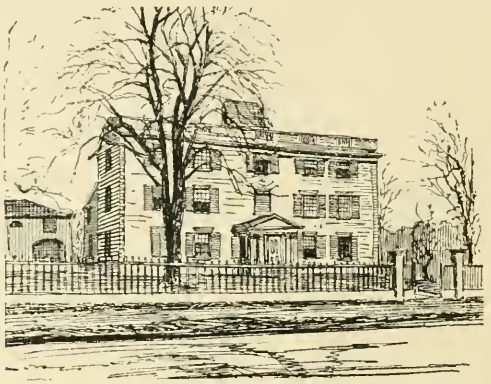
Fayerweather House (51).

On the same side of Brattle Street we next reach the —

52. Lee House, said to be the oldest now standing in Cambridge. It is large, plain, and square, and is supposed to have been built about two hundred years ago, on a frame brought over from England. One of the evidences of its age is the clay mortar laying of the great chimney that rises through the centre of the house. The lower rooms have massive beams in the ceilings; all are low, yet commodious. Some of the walls are covered with landscape paper, one of them evidently very ancient. The owner at the outbreak of the Revolution was Judge Joseph Lee, by whose name the house is now known. He took refuge in Boston during the siege. This was one of the few houses on Tory Row that were not confiscated. After the war it was reoccupied by Judge Lee. For the past twenty-five years it has been owned and occupied by George Nichols, a graduate of the class of 1828, and his family.

Farther down, on the same side of Brattle Street, at the northwest corner of Sparks Street, stands the —

53. Riedesel House, so modern in its appearance that one would scarcely believe that the upper stories were built about 1750. The house was occupied first by Richard Lechmere, a Boston distiller, and afterwards by Jonathan Sewall — both royalists. The latter, as a friend and associate of John Adams, urged him to remain with the royalist party, but Adams replied to him: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon; swim or sink, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination."



Lee House (52).

The house was mobbed in 1774, and Sewall fled to Boston. Baron Riedesel, with the Baroness, was quartered here, after the surrender of Burgoyne's army of which he was an officer. Until quite recently a pane of glass in one of the windows contained the autograph "Riedesel," that had probably been cut with a diamond by the Baroness.

Riedesel House (53).

It became the residence of John Brewster, a prominent Boston banker, into whose hands it passed in 1845. Since Mr. Brewster acquired the property the original house has been raised, and an additional story built underneath.

A short distance below, on the same side of Brattle Street, is—

54. Washington's Head-quarters, or Longfellow's Home, the most noteworthy house in Cambridge. It is in fact a wooden mansion lined with brick, and was built in 1739 by Colonel John Vassal. The exterior simply carries one back to the ante-revolutionary period; but the interior gives a strong impression of comfort and refinement. The surroundings are charmingly picturesque. In 1775 Vassal became a fugitive under British protection, and Colonel John Glover, with the Marblehead regiment, took possession.

Washington's Head-quarters, or Longfellow's Home (54).

Washington established his head-quarters here in July, 1775, and remained for eight months. More noted patriots of 1776 entered this house than any other. Mrs. Washington and her suite arrived at head-quarters in December, 1775. We learn that Mrs. Washington held her levees and gave her dinner parties, while Washington with his staff was deliberating on the operations of the army destined to create a free republic. Franklin dined at this house when he came to settle the establishment of the colonial army. Washington revisited the house in 1789.

After the war the first proprietor was Nathaniel Tracy, who had been en-

gaged in privateering. He fitted out the first private armed vessel that sailed from an American port, and owned the principal share in a number of cruisers that wrought great damage to the British marine. It is related that after he had lost some forty ships he was quite despondent, and, while discussing with his brother how they should obtain the means of subsistence for their families, an unexpected vessel sailed into the harbor bringing a prize valued at £20,000.

The next owner was Thomas Russell, who, as the story goes, made a breakfast of a sandwich consisting of a hundred dollar bill between two slices of bread. In 1791 Andrew Craigie, the apothecary-general of the continental army, bought the house with 150 acres of land, upon which was the Vassal House (59), for £3,750. Among the guests of Dr. Craigie were Talleyrand and the Duke of Kent. In 1833 Jared Sparks and Willard Phillips resided here. Edward Everett and Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer, also lived in this house. In 1837 Henry W. Longfellow became an inmate of the house, and in 1843 he purchased it, with eight acres of the surrounding land.

54a. The Longfellow Memorial Association. — Shortly after the death of the poet Longfellow, Mr. Arthur Gilman addressed a letter to "The Boston Advertiser," in which he suggested, that, as Mr. Longfellow had for years held open the field opposite his house in order that he might enjoy the view, and that the citizens of Cambridge and their visitors might share it with him, a very grateful mode of expressing respect for his memory would be to purchase the lot, and erect upon it a sitting statue of the poet. The thought found acceptance with many of the neighbors; and out of it grew the Longfellow Memorial Association, the purpose of which was announced to be the erection, on the spot, of such a memorial as the funds contributed by the admirers of the poet would authorize, and the keeping open of the lot, or the erection of some other memorial, if money enough to accomplish these objects should not be forthcoming.

A popular subscription was organized, and thousands of persons scattered throughout the country and in foreign lands contributed; but the sum total has not yet warranted any actual erection of a memorial. After the association had been in existence a certain time, the children of Mr. Longfellow generously gave the portion of the lot necessary for its purposes (some 100,000 square feet); and the fence that is seen was built about it. The amount necessary for the memorial is $50,000, of which over $12,000 are now in the hands of the treasurer, Benjamin Vaughan. These familiar with the matter express the belief that in due time a memorial, second to none in America, will be raised to

the poet's memory on the spot which he so much loved. The lot overlooks the River Charles and Mount Auburn, mentioned in the poet's verse; and, when completed, the memorial will be of great interest to the thousands of visitors who come to Cambridge to see the places connected with his life. The poet-James Russell Lowell is president of the association.

54b. The Harvard Annex may as well be mentioned here, although the building used for recitations and lectures is on the corner of Garden and Mason Streets. It was formerly known as the Fay Mansion, having been for many years the homestead of the family of the late Judge Fay. In the front room on the side towards the "Washington Elm," the Rev. Dr. Samuel Gilman, a relative of Judge Fay, wrote the favorite college song "Fair Harvard." The "Annex" is less known by its legal name, "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women." It is presided over by a corporation, at the head of which stands Mrs. Louis Agassiz. Its fundamental principle is the education of women by Harvard teachers, after the Harvard methods; and no instructor is employed who is not already connected with the University. The plan was worked out by its originators for several years before it came to the notice of the public, and did not in any way originate with the college, though when it was brought to the notice of the professors it was adopted with much interest; and, during all its history, it has been cordially supported by the teachers of the university, upon whom it depends for its life and efficiency.

The instruction in the "Annex" is a repetition of that given in the university. The requirements for admission, and the examinations during the courses, are the same as those of the college, the same "papers" being used in each case, and the rank of the women being determined by the same professors who perform the work for the men in the college. Each student receives a certificate at the end of the year's work for the courses that she has pursued satisfactorily, and at the end of a term of four years another is awarded to those who have continued in the classes for that length of time. The certificates for four years' work are of two sorts, — one awarded to those whose work has corresponded to that for which the university awards the degree of B.A., and the other simply certifying that the holder has pursued for that length of time a course of liberal study, the details of which are indicated by the certificates awarded each year of the course. The students are permitted to make use of the books in the college library, and in other ways besides the important matter of instruction derive advantage from proximity to the university.

Instruction began in the "Annex" in 1879, 27 women being enrolled the first year. The number in attendance in 1884–85 was 55. Some of these have been teachers who wished special assistance in the subjects they were teaching; others have been women who desired to enter upon the profession of the teacher; and many have been women studying simply for the cultivation of their intellects, in order to prepare themselves for the enjoyment and performance of social duties. They have come from all sections of the country, and have in many instances gone away to take important positions in educational institutions. The corporation is seeking to raise an endowment fund for the purpose of placing its courses of instruction upon a substantial and permanent basis. The treasurer is Mrs. Alice Longfellow Thorp, and the secretary Arthur Gilman.

54c. The Cambridge Casino is a corporation organized in 1882 to provide a place for boating and other out-door diversions for the people of this city who may be admitted to its use. It now possesses several lawn-tennis courts, two bowling-alleys, and a boat-house on the Charles, whose situation is interesting as being the place referred to in Lowell's poem "Under the Willows," for several of these venerable trees are included in the grounds.

Between Longfellow's Home and Mason Street, lies the property of the—

55. EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF MASS., which was founded in 1867, upon an endowment given by Benjamin T. Reed of Boston. Although it possesses many advantages from its proximity to Harvard, it is not connected with the latter. The institution has a faculty of five professors; and the requirements for admission are, besides evidence of fitness for the ministry, candidateship for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, with full literary qualifications, or the holding of a college diploma, or the submission to an examination in the following subjects, namely: classics, mental and moral sciences, logic, and rhetoric. The dean of the faculty is Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, D. D., and the secretary is Rev. A. V. G. Allen. The outlay for buildings and land thus far amounts to $255,000, and the buildings comprise St. John's Memorial Chapel, Reed Hall, Lawrence Hall, and Burnham Hall. These buildings form a quadrangle, open towards Brattle Street. Referring to the illustration on page 86, the building to the right is—

56. St. John's Memorial Chapel, which was built in 1870, by Robert M. Mason of Boston, as a memorial of his wife and his brother, the Rev. Charles Mason, D. D. It accommodates about 450 persons, and is kept open, not only for the use of the school, but also as a free church for the students of

Lawrence Hall (57). Reed Hall (58). Burnham Hall (55). St. John's Memorial Chapel (56).

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF MASSACHUSETTS (55).

Harvard, and such others as desire to attend its services. To the left is —

57. Lawrence Hall, erected, in 1873, by Amos A. Lawrence of Boston. It is the dormitory, and contains rooms for forty students. In the centre is —

58. Reed Hall, which contains a beautiful library room, and six lecture rooms. It is named after the founder of the school, who built it in 1875. Behind the chapel is —

Burnham Hall, the refectory, built in 1880 by John A. Burnham of Boston. It contains a large, handsome dining-room, 30 by 45 feet, and a kitchen. It can accommodate over 100 students. All of these buildings are of stone. They are worthy of an inspection by visitors, who will be readily admitted upon application to the janitor.

Opposite the Theological School, on the south side of Brattle Street, stands the —

Vassal House (59).

59. Vassal House. It is one of the oldest houses now standing, and while the interior has all the charms and comforts of old age, the walls are surrounded by picturesque grounds. In 1842 the east front was injured by fire, and its original appearance has been but partially restored. From time to time additions and alterations have been made, yet the main building preserves much of its first design. In 1717 Jonathan Belcher, at that time a merchant of Boston, and afterwards governor of the province, inherited the place. A later proprietor was Colonel John Vassal, the elder, by whom it was conveyed to Major Henry Vassal. The widow of the latter, *née* Penelope Royall, fled from her home at the outbreak of the war in such haste that she had not time even to restore to her friends a young companion, whom she consequently was compelled to take with her. Part of the personal effects were confiscated by Colonel Stark, and a part passed into Boston. The barns and outbuildings were used for the colony forage. The property was not confiscated, as has

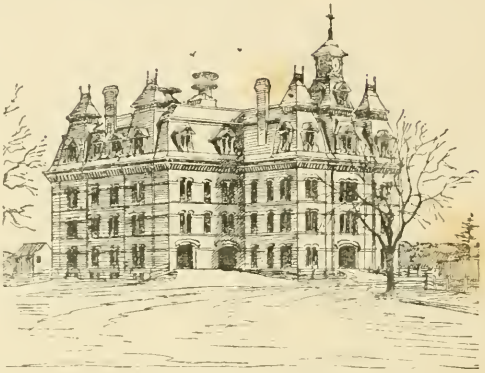
been sometimes asserted. This house was, most probably the head-quarters of the medical department of the American army, as well as the residence and prison of Dr. Benjamin Church. The cutting of "B. Church, Jr." on a door in the second story would seem to indicate the room in which he was detained. At present it is the property of the heirs of Samuel Batchelder, who recently died, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

Farther down, on the same side of the street, is the —

60. Brattle House. The date of its erection is probably about 1740. The beautiful grounds that at one time surrounded it comprised the famous Brattle Mall, which included a charming promenade that was a popular resort. The estate belonged to William Brattle (class of 1722), a man of various professions and eminent in all. He was at different times clergyman, physician, lawyer, and major-general. His father was Rev. William Brattle (class of 1680), the noted Cambridge clergyman, and his uncle was Thomas Brattle of Boston, treasurer of Harvard College for twenty-five years, and a prominent merchant, whose liberality toward the Brattle Street Church caused the church and street to be named after him. From this family Brattle Street, Cambridge, derives its name. Thomas Brattle (class of 1760), son of William Brattle, made his grounds the most celebrated in New England, and although a fugitive in 1775, nevertheless, upon his return after the war, he had his political disabilities removed. The drowning of several students, while bathing, caused Brattle, with his usual kind-heartedness, to erect a free bath at the foot of the street formerly known as Bath Lane, now Ash Street. General Mifflin, while quartermaster to the continental army, occupied the house, which, during his occupancy, was visited by many persons distinguished in the Revolution. Samuel Appleton, a Boston merchant, was proprietor of the place at one time. Abraham W. Fuller, who relinquished his business as

Brattle House (60).

a merchant of Boston to enter the legal profession, owned and occupied the house for about seventeen years. The property belongs to the estate of Samuel Batchelder, who owned also the Vassal House (59), in which he resided.



New City Building (61).

At the corner beyond is the University Press, (64) a large four-story wooden building. To the south of this building stands the —

61. New City Building, on the south side of Mount Auburn Street. It is a large brick structure erected, in 1876, at a cost of about $75,000. The building is used as a police court, police station, engine house, ward-meeting house, several city offices, art school, and day school. The interior is well finished, and the whole is well adapted to the purposes for which it was erected. The tower on the main portion of the building, contains an illuminated clock. In the upper stories are the batteries and signals of the fire department.

Hicks House (62)

62. Hicks House, on the southeast corner of Winthrop and Dunster streets. The chief historic event connected with this house is the fact that its owner and occupant at the time of the Revolution was John Hicks. He was an

ardent patriot, and is said to have assisted in the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor, December 16, 1773. Although exempted from military service on account of his age, he enlisted as a volunteer. He was one of the six citizens of Cambridge who were killed on the day of the so-called "Concord Fight," and to whose memory the city erected a monument in 1870, in the Town Burying Ground (**41**). The widow of Mr. Hicks lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years, and many persons now living have heard from her lips an account of that memorable day. This house was built in 1760. The north room was used for a commissary office by the direction of General Washington during the stay of the army in Cambridge. Professor Sidney Willard owned and occupied the house for many years.

63. St. Paul's Church, on Mt. Auburn Street, corner of Holyoke Street. This house was originally dedicated on the 23d of February, 1831.

St. Paul's Church (63).

It is not within the scope of this work to give an account of the manufacturing interests of Cambridge. One, however, is so closely allied to her educational interests that we desire to mention it. We refer to the printing business. The first printing-press in America, north of Mexico, was set up in 1639 in Cambridge.

Among the various ways by which one may reach Harvard College from Boston, one of the most interesting, although not the shortest, is the —

65. Brookline Bridge Route. Starting from the southeast corner of Boston Common and going west on Boylston Street, we pass in full view of several elegant family hotels, the *Young Men's Christian Union*,[1] Masonic Temple, *Boston Public Library*, Boston Common, — containing the new Soldier's Monument, and the Old Cemetery fronting on Boylston Street, — the Public Garden, *Boston and Providence Railroad Depot*, Arlington Street Church, Central Congregational Church, *Sisters' Notre Dame Academy*, Society of

[1] Italicised places are on the left hand, and the rest on the right hand side.

Natural History Building, Institute of Technology, *Hotel Brunswick*,[1] *Museum of Fine Arts*, *Trinity Church*, Second Unitarian Church, Chauncy Hall School, New Old South Church. Crossing Clarendon Street to the *New Brattle Square Unitarian Church*, we pass through Commonwealth Avenue — with its lovely park along its entire length — to Chester Park Street. We then cross to Beacon Street. Near the intersection of these streets is the place designated for the entrance to the proposed Back Bay Park, and in this vicinity it is thought that a new bridge connecting Boston and Cambridge will be built. Thus far the route has been through the Back Bay district, where handsome residences are seen on every side. Continuing on Beacon Street, Boston's fashionable drive, we soon reach the fork in the road where it branches in three directions, the one on the left towards Jamaica Plain, that in the centre towards Newton Centre, while the one on the right, which we follow, leads to Brighton. Crossing Brookline Bridge we obtain a charming view of Charles River, and of Boston and its environs. The bridge terminates on the Cambridge side in Brookline Street, and at a short distance is Putnam Avenue, which leads directly to the vicinity of the college. Passing through Putnam Avenue, we obtain a good view of the Riverside Press, and of the Boat House (30).

[1] 66. **Hotel Brunswick**, Boston, situated upon Boylston Street, corner of Clarendon Street, is one of the most comfortable and handsomely furnished hotels in the world. The building, which is essentially fire-proof, is 224 by 125 feet, six stories high, with basement, and contains 350 rooms. The structure is of brick, with heavy sandstone trimmings. The principal finish of the first two stories is of black walnut. On the right of the principal entrance are two parlors for the use of ladies, and on the left of the main entrance is the gentlemen's parlor. On the easterly side of the hotel is the new dining hall dedicated upon Whittier's seventieth birthday, when the proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* gave the dinner at which so many noted American writers were present. On the right of the ladies' entrance is the large dining hall, 80 feet long by 48 feet wide. Both dining halls have marble tile floors, the walls being Pompeian red and the ceiling frescoed to correspond.

The five stories above are divided into suites of rooms and single rooms, all conveniently arranged, and provided with all modern improvements, including open fire-places, besides steam heating apparatus. Everything seems to have been done to make the house home-like, comfortable, and attractive, and free from the usual cheerless appearance of hotels.

The cost of the building will come close to a million dollars.

The Brunswick was built in 1874, and enlarged in 1876. The architects were Peabody and Stearns. It is owned by Henry Bigelow Williams (class of 1865), who built the Felton Building (31). The lessees and managers of the hotel are Messrs. Barnes and Dunklee, who have furnished it in lavish and magnificent style. It is conducted on the American plan, and under the skilled hands of the lessees has proved to be such an hotel as Boston had never seen before.

President Hayes, when attending Harvard Commencement, in 1877 with his family and suite, occupied rooms at the Brunswick. The rooms were wholly refurnished and the hotel elaborately decorated for the occasion.

~~MELANCHON BRYAN and~~

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